The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1887. NO. 17

THE CENTRE REPORTR.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

Virginia mountains were covered with snow on morning of the 26.

The *Gazette* has obeyed the REPORTER's admonition and been quite decent the last two weeks.

No wonder the name of Schnaebeles would cause a war between France and Germany. The name alone is enough to frighten anyone.

For the Democratic Supreme Judgeship nomination Centre county has a first-class man in Hon. John H. Orvis. He is the peer of any lawyer in the state.

Let Democratic candidates for office beware of men who will whisper mischief in their ears with the hope of breeding dissatisfaction. Beware of campaign lies and liars.

The worth of the long and short haul clause of the Cullom law is to have an early test. Iowa manufacturers were charged a thirty-five-cent rate for a haul of 150 miles, while Chicago people had goods hauled over the same railroad a distance of 334 miles for a thirty-three-cent rate. Suit was begun against the offending railroad in the Federal Court at Dubuque under provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law.

In Luzerne county, on Monday, Judge Woodward, in court, when a large number of liquor licenses were handed up by the clerk of the court, announced that all applications which were in proper form and with good and sufficient bondsmen would be granted, unless remonstrances had been filed. There were 755 applications in Luzerne county and only 45 are remonstrated against. This method of dealing with the liquor question is practiced in no other county in the State

The Nova Scotians are evidently in earnest in their desire to slip the yoke of Great Britain and come in under Uncle Sam's wing. The Legislature adopted a resolution asking the government of the province to take immediate steps to secure the admission of Nova Scotia as a State of the American Union. We are not suffering for more territory, but room can probably be found for all the British provinces when they are ready to come under the wings of the American eagle.

During the past week no little commotion has been caused among the residents of Ransom, a small town near Pittston, by the discovery of oil in the beds of several creeks in the vicinity. The oily appearance of the water and the scum which floated on the surface has been noted for a long time, but on Wednesday, while turning up the soil in a small creek to make a dam, Noah S. Smith, a well-to-do farmer, discovered a valuable well of oil, the fluid rising in quite large quantities to the surface. Mr. Smith collected a bucketful, and on testing it found it possessed all the properties of crude petroleum.

To candidates for county offices, on the Democratic side, we say, be honorable in your electioneering canvass. Don't rail out on rival candidates, let their faults and reported faults alone, and simply confine yourselves to making friends by fair and honorable means; if any of your competitors is unfit and undeserving, the Democratic voters will talk that over, and decide upon the merits of the respective candidates at the primary elections. As far as concerns the candidates, let each one attend to his own chances, and leave the rest to the party. This will secure harmony.

A very serious question has arisen in France against Germany that may precipitate war, and in fact may have been ordered by Bismarck to drive France to the initiative. A French official, having duties in connection with the frontier railroad, on the borders of Alsace Lorraine, was either decoyed across the line and arrested, or as the reports declare, was arrested on French territory, handcuffed and sent to Metz where he was imprisoned. He was accused of aiding anti German agitation in the conquered provinces. Assuming these to be the facts there will have to be explanations and reparation from Germany, or France will be driven, without counting the cost, into war. The French press generally interpret the incident as a direct provocation on Germany's part, but exhort the people to patience and "not to play Prince Bismarck's game." The stock market has been affected by the occurrence. The affair may have been accidental and not premeditated, and on this the question of peace or war may hinge. The French, though showing admirable self restraint, are like a powder magazine, that a spark explodes.

It has since turned out that Schnaebeles was arrested on German soil, consequently there will be no war over it.

THE ELECTION OF TAX COLLECTORS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Scranton *Republican* says Judge Hand delivered an opinion a few days ago in regard to the act of 1885, which provides for the election of tax collectors in boroughs and townships. The act, he says, is unconstitutional, and in this he agrees with Judge Livingstone, of Lancaster county, who made a similar decision a short time ago. Judge Hand states that while he does not agree with all of Judge Livingstone's reasons, he does agree with his conclusions. The title and the several sections of the act are stated in the Judge's opinion, and the manner in which they conflict with the Constitution is pointed out, and he concludes his opinion as follows:

Holding those views I decline to act under the act of 1885, and refuse to approve the bond in this case. We deem the old law to be still in force by which the collectors are appointed by the County Commissioners and the authorities levying the taxes. Of course all questions would be solved if the appointment is made of the same person who is elected. This is, however, for the consideration only of the appointing power, and wholly within their judgement.

JUDGE BUCHER ON LICENSE.

At the Mifflin county court, last week, an effort was made by the Women's Christian Temperance Union to secure the suppression of all liquor licenses in some parts of the county. A separate remonstrance was presented against every application for a license, but in spite of remonstrances and earnest pleas by two lawyers in favor of suppression, Judge Bucher granted a license to every man and woman who made application. The Judge would not listen to remonstrances because, as he declared, the principle of remonstrance, in its legitimate and full application, means prohibition, and since there is no law on the statute books of the State in favor of prohibition, the Court has no right to create one. The Court's function is only ministerial in authority, and not creative. The Legislature is the law-making power, and to it, therefore, all remonstrances for suppression should be addressed, and not to the court.

The interest manifested by Governor Beaver for some time past in having Arbor day properly observed bore fruit all over the State. Never has the day been so generally observed. Governor Beaver and other good citizens who followed his praisworthy example deserve well of posterity.

MR BEECHER'S BIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher's assistant in Plymouth church, has been associated with Lymann Abbott, D. D., in the preparation of the biography of the late Mr. Beecher, to which the great preacher, previous to his death, largely contributed. It was not proposed to have either Mr. Halliday's or Mr. Beecher's connection with the book generally known, but the death of Mr. Beecher has removed the objection to the fact being made public, and now the complete book will appear with both Mr. Lyman Abbott's and Rev. S. B. Halliday's name on the title page. They have also been assisted by a corps of over thirty eminent writers, Leonard Bacon, D. D., J. G. Whittier and others, who have contributed reminiscences, etc. As Mr. Beecher did not write a line upon any autobiography of himself, but did contribute to this work, the additional fact is apparent that Dr. Abbott's and Halliday's book is the nearest approach to an autobiography that Mr. Beecher has left, and with the array of talent employed it looks as if we were to have a biography which is worthy of the man.

The work is sold by subscription; Messrs. Winter & Co., of Springfield, Mass., are engaged in its sale. Their advertisement appears in another column.

THE CROPS.

We think that we can now give a fair estimate of the wheat crop in this county. The lower part of the valley, from Aaronsburg east, is pretty good. Penn township is middling. From Spring Mills west, through Gregg, Potter, Harris and Ferguson, there may be one-third the usual wheat crop. In this territory there are many wheat fields which will yield nothing. Others will not yield the seed sown; others will not more than pay for harvesting, and in others there may be half a crop. The fields that will be good are not numerous. In Brushvalley, from Rebersburg east, there may be better than half a crop, and from Madisonburg up it is reported poor, less than half a crop. In Walker township, from Hublersburg to Bellefonte, the crop is poor. From Hublersburg east it will not be an average. From Lemont to Bellefonte it will be less than half. Up along the Bald Eagle road it is likely to be better than half.

Penns, Brush and Nittany vallies, the great wheat producing districts of our county, as it will be seen, are not likely to yield more than a third of the usual wheat crop this year. Many farmers are now plowing up their unpromising wheat fields and preparing the ground for oats or something else.

Accounts from Juniata county say that the wheat crop in some sections is worse than in Centre county. From other counties there are also unfavorable reports as to the wheat crop.

—$20,000 worth of clothing at less, price than anywhere else in the county. LYON & Co.

NEWS ITEMS.

At a wedding in Mexico, a general fight took place in which the groom and six guests were killed.

There is alarm along the Ohio river on account of a threatened flood by a rapid rising of the stream.

Four persons lost their lives at a burning building in Erie.

The largest raft that ever came down the Susquehannah was sold at Lock Haven the other day. It contained 67,787 feet.

The apportionment bill has passed, and will, of course, be signed by governor Beaver. It is an unfair, one-sided, unconstitutional gerrymander, which gives the Democrats only six congressmen out of twenty-eight.

RENEWES HER YOUTH.

Mrs. Phaebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years. could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at all Drug Stores.

In the Delaware legislature high license was defeated. Hope it won't hurt her peach crop.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS,

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were drawn up by the committee appointed by the Womens' Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran church of Centre Hall:

Inasmuch as it hath seemed good to our Heavenly Father to remove from our society our sister Mrs. Sarah C. Neff, and, whereas, this is the first removal by death from our number, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we humbly bow to the visitation of an all-wise Providence and gratefully record our estimate of our sister's worth;

Resolved, That we recognize in herremoval, the loss of an humble and loving worker in our society and in the great cause of missions;

Resolved, That whilst we mourn her loss our grief is assuaged in the knowledge of her eternal gain;

Resolved, That we be admonished by this death in our ranks that we "may be ready also" and that we extend our earnest sympathy to the surviving daughter and her husband, upon whom this grief rests most deeply;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our society and published in our local papers.

MRS. W. E. FISCHER,
MRS. H. D. VAN FELT,
MRS. S. W. SMITH.
Com.

OBITUARY.

Died, Feb. 16, 1887, of consumption, Mary A Treaster, wife of S. C. Treaster. She was born in Pennsylvania; was united in marriage to S. C. Treaster, at Linden Hall, Pa., April 30, 1867, they moved to Rock county, Kan., Sep. 1, 1879, where she resided up to her death. She was converted and united with the M. E. church; she was a consistent Christian and faithful in her attendance upon the means of grace. She leaves a husband and eleven children also an aged father and mother, five brothers and four sisters to mourn her loss but their loss is her eternal gain.

Mother thou hast left us
Here thy loss we deeply feel.
But, 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Inasmuch as it hath seemed good to our heavenly Father to remove by death another member of our school, in the person of brother David Finkle, we therefore desire to express our feelings in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1.—That we do most sincerely bow in submission to this new visitation of God's providence;

Resolved, 2.—That our school has lost in this death a faithful and a devoted member, and also an earnest inquirer after the truth as it is in Jesus;

Resolved, 3.—That we feel ourselves admonished to be ready also to go hence, "for the son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not;"

Resolved, 4.—That we rejoice in the hope of a glorious resurrection for our departed brother and that this hope helps us to bear our loss with lessened grief;

Resolved, 5.—That we extend to the widow and her family our unfeigned sympathy, and that we commend them to Him who hath said: "I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless."

SAMUEL HARTER,
JOHN COLDREN,
PETER NEESE,
Com.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made godos His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with clothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, under clothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargaine than heretofore.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. Woodling, of Rebersburg, is clerk at the R. R. office.

Zeph. Underwood moved to town this week.

Elias Musser, at the tollgate, died Tuesday noon, and will be buried Thursday forenoon.

We hear it said that Mr. Spigelmyer is now taking the lead in the mercantile business, since he has instituted the cash and produce system.

The creamery is now churning from 1800 to 2000 pounds of butter a week.

Prof. Krise has been improving his property in the shape of weather boarding.

The name of the Spring Mills House has been changed to the Bibby House.

A cow belonging to J. H. Bibby was killed by the train last Friday morning. Being of the Alderney breed was valued at $100.

Miss Fisher is very successful with her class in music, and has about fifteen scholars.

J. A. McClintic has become a permanent resident of our town.

Prof W. P. Hosterman's school numbers 30 scholars and Miss Grove's from 35 to 40.

The work train will be on hand next Monday, and be run by Fred Gray.

Mr. Emanuel Zeigler, who has been out west for the past two years returned home last week.

The Methodists are busy getting out stone for their new church.

Book agents are numerous around here. A lady bought a book the other day for which she paid $2 00, and she would'nt take twice that amount for it.

Miss Sadie Jamison, is visiting friends in Millheim.

Mrs. Dr. Woods, of Boalsburg, visited relations here last Wednesday.

PENNS CAVE.

George Long, raised his new house on part of the Long farm

Seven gentlemen also raised a post to hang a bell upon to call the guests to dinner at Penns Cave hotel.

A little practice of the manly art was indulged in by two gentleman the other day without seconds or referee, and no ring except a cattle trough between them, the police did not interfere either, the fun of the outcome is that each got the better of his antagonist.

J. C Orndorf is painting the new brick weather boarded house of A. P. Luse, assisted on the finishing touches by his boss.

John did not plow down the warm snow that he was told would be as good as a coat of manure.

JONES.

LINDEN HALL.

Mrs. Dr. Stam, from Millheim, visited a few days among her many friends here.

Mr. Martin Bingman, of Laurelton, spent Sunday with P. H. Meyer.

Alfred Osman shot a fine wild goose on Tuesday morning.

J. J. Tressler expects to hie himself to Kansas in a few days, on a visit to his brother Calvin, who moved there some three years ago, and is at present very sick.

J. H. Ross is at present in Philad. He will return latter part of this week with as fine a lot of goods as were ever bro't to Linden Hall, and he said he would guarantee prices as low as any for quality. Curt Musser, of Pine Grove, is assisting J. W. Keller in the store. Curt is handy in a store where the shelves are high.

Joseph McClellan, of Tusseyville, has been delivering his fine crop of potatoes sold to J. H. Ross. He received 50c per bu. for 300 bu.

Mrs. G. J. Meyer and Mrs. Samuel Kern, spent a few days at Coburn this week.

This is housecleaning time, and the poor farmer don't get much rest at noon He has three or four carpets to dust, stove to move, pipe to erect, all of which keep him in a good humor. DUDE.

——AN IMPROVEMENT.—Any one of our readers stepping into Ed. Powers' shoe store will be struck with the newness of everything about it. There has been a general overhauling and placing of goods, as to make it one of the handsomest shoe stores to be found anywhere But, his stock of boots and shoes is what we desire to call attention to, for it is simply immense, and so complete that you can get any article desired in his line of goods. We were shown a good ladies' shoe so low in price, that one would think the material would cost more. We were shown good serviceable men's working shoe for less money than ever offered before anywhere. Thus the prices run. If Pennsvailey people want a real, genuine bargain, in boots and shoes, and goods warranted as represented, just go to Powers, Bellefonte, and our word for it, you will never regret it.

——Men's black diagonal suits, $7.50 and up. LYON & Co.

——French and English sateens crinkled seersuckers in dark and light colors. LYON & Co.

——Carpets, an immense stock from 15 cents up to the best. LYON & Co.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width a new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

——Do you expect to buy a new carpet? Schroyer's carpet store, Bellefonte make a specialty of this kind of goods. See card in another column.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

SCHNAEBLES WAS A SPY

GERMAN OFFICIALS JUSTIFIED IN HIS ARREST.

Betrayed By a Former Subordinate—Irish Tenantry Threaten Bullets—Gossip About the Coercion Bill.

BERLIN, April 25.—The commission at Metz investigating the case of the French Commissary Schnaebles reports that the arrest was undoubtedly made upon German soil. There are numerous charges of high treason against Schnaebles, and the evidence against him is overwhelming.

Schnaebeles tried to escape back to French territory when seized by the German agents, but he was overtaken before he could cross the frontier line.

The *Montagsblatt* declares that Schnaebeles had six subordinate agents who were acting as spies for General Boulanger, the French war minister. One of these agents, a man named Kuhn, was dismissed by Schnaebeles, and subsequently entered the German service. He made revelations which led to the arrest of other agents and much evidence was collected thereby against Schnaebeles, who was notified some weeks ago that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and would be executed if he crossed the frontier.

The *Volks Zeitung* brought an action for libel against Prince Bismark, on account of an attack upon that paper made by the chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag. The court has just decided that it has no jurisdiction in the matter, as the prince, being a German general, is only amenable to a military tribunal.

BEWARE OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Irish Rack-Rented Tenants Will Have Their Own Terms or None.

DUBLIN, April 25.—Agent O'Grady, of the Hebertstown estate, whose tenants refuse to pay rent until the bankrupt farmer Moroney, who was imprisoned by Judge Boyd for contempt of court, should be liberated, has consented to treat with his tenantry once more before resorting to extreme measures.

Previous to the demands of the tenants, that Moroney should be released they had demanded certain abatements of rents, which had been refused, and evictions had been enforced. Mr. O'Grady now informs the tenants that he is willing to concede the abatements demanded and to forego all costs except those connected with the bankruptcy proceedings against Moroney.

Mr. T. T. Condon, M. P. for Tipperary, announces, on behalf of the tenants, that O'Grady's offer will not be accepted unless the abatement includes Moroney's costs.

Circulars have been issued in profusion throughout County Clare demanding of persons renting farms of more than one hundred acres that they provide holdings therefrom for evicted tenants in order that the necessity of evictees emigrating may be obviated. The circular intimates that failure to comply with the demands therein made will bring upon the offenders the wrath of the issuers thereof.

Rackrenter house-owners in town have also been warned to reduce their rents or beware of sharpshooters.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The tenants on Lord Lansdowne's Irish estate have accepted the new proposals offered by his lordship's agent and the evictions will be discontinued. The acceptance by the tenants of Lord Lansdowne's concessions is understood by both sides to be a final settlement of the matters in dispute.

FASTING DOES HIM GOOD.

Captain Levy Makes Four Weeks in Fine Style—Improved Health.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Captain J. M. Levy, of the post office department, has been fasting for four weeks and expects to make up forty days and forty nights of abstinence from all food. He takes no more than a pint and a half of water per day. This, with the three teaspoonsful of elixir, is all the nourishment received by him.

For the first week he partook of the juice of one or two oranges per day, but this he has given up. He attends to all his duties in the department, appears to be as strong as before he began fasting, and in general health he is greatly improved.

He has lost about ten inches in girth and about thirty-five pounds in weight. He sleeps well and his asthmatic trouble with which he suffered greatly before he began to fast is nearly gone.

Patrick Egan's Challenge.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 24.—Patrick Egan has caused to be conveyed to the Dublin Castle authorities an intimation that if they have any criminal charge against him, and will give an understanding not to change venue and that they will no pack a jury, but give him the same number of challenges exercised by the prosecution which is the least number accorded anywhere in America, while several of the states give to the accused double the number of challenges exercised by the states, he will at once, and no matter what may be the expense or inconvenience, go over to Dublin and squarely meet any and every accusation of a criminal nature they may dare to make against him. This is Mr. Egan's reply to the speeches of Major Saunderson and the Marquis of Hartington

Carried Over the Falls.

EASTON, Penn., April 24.—Howard Blakslee, and several other men were drawing logs on Trout creek at Stoddardsville, Monroe county. A jam occurred on the Stoddardsville Falls, and Blakslee went out on the logs to remove it. Suddenly a rush of water struck the jam, and Blakslee and logs were carried over the Falls. His dead body was recovered four hours later. His father saved his own life by hurrying to shore just before the break occurred. Walter Winters also went over the falls, but was rescued. Blakslee was the last of three sons. One of his brothers was drowned and the other was kicked to death by a horse.

Brewers in a Rage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The brewers who were recently on strike here are very angry. While they were out, the American federation of labor effected a settlement with Secretary Crowell of the Boss Brewers' association, by which all the men were to be restored and get $18 a week. As soon as District Assembly 1 heard of this it effected another settlement, agreeing to send the brewers back at $17 a week. The brewers protested, but when told that their places would be filled by knights of labor they went back.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Items of Interest Sifted From a Day's Despatches.

PARIS, April 23.—M. Deroulede in an interview has given the apathy and timidity which the government has shown in dealing with Germany as the reason for his resigning the presidency of the patriotic league.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—A choirister in the military academy church has committed suicide by jumping from a window of his house. On being searched the house was discovered to be a nihilist rendezvous. A quantity of dynamite, arms, and revolutionary documents were found.

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—The new 1,500,000 bushel elevator of the Lake Superior elevator company has received its first consignment of twenty cars of wheat. The elevator cost $150,000. Its completion raises the long-existing wheat blockade.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 23.—The senate has received from the chamber of deputies a resolution repealing the clause of the constitution forbidding the immediate re-election of a president. It will undoubtedly pass the senate, and then go to the various states for ratification.

DOVER, Del., April 24.—The legislature adjourned sine die. Among the closing acts of the session was the defeat by the senate of the house high license bill. This leaves the liquor laws precisely as they were before the legislature met.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—Great excitement has been caused at Greenville by the discovery of $3,000 in gold and silver in the attic of an old business house. It is supposed that the money was secreted there during the war.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 24.—The schooner Lily, Capt. McPherson, from Port Mouton, struck on a ledge of Lockport Harbor and sank. She is a total loss. The crew are reported saved.

LONDON, April 21.—Advices from Allahabad say that Mahomed Shah, whom the Ghilzais have proclaimed Ameer, is summoning refugees from India, and that rumors are current that a great coalition of Ghilzais is being formed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—A conflagration has occurred at Arnaut Keni, Asia Minor, destroying 500 houses and killing many people. No particulars have been received.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Vest, who was the leading champion in the senate of the Eads ship railway project, in an interview with a reporter, expressed the opinion that the death of Captain Eads will be the death of the project.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.—Levi Wilson, the famous "Doc." Wilson, who has figured so prominently in the Wilson-Moen mystery, attempted to commit suicide at the Dorrance house by swallowing laudanum. His wife's desertion and the report that he was to be arrested on a charge of blackmail partially dethroned his reason. His recovery is probable.

LONDON, April 24.—Congo advices say that the Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha passed Boma, on the Congo river, on April 20, and that all the members of the party were well.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Several hundred people called to see ex-Secretary Blaine at his hotel yesterday, but he did not receive them. Mr. Blaine and family will probably start for Boston to-day.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—A year ago this month, in a fight, David L. Fonner killed John Rice and shot William Woods in Greene county. Fonner was sentenced to state prison for eight years. Woods never recovered from his wound, the bullet lodging in the back of his neck, and it could not be extracted. He died on Friday. Yesterday Fonner died in state prison.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Miss Nancy Leslie, the beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of a leading citizen, was found dead in her room with a pistol shot wound in her temple. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting. She was famous as a markswoman and an athlete. Her mind and heart were free and there was no known possible motive for suicide. The shooting caused a sensation in society in which she was prominent and popular.

Assassin DeWitt's Crime.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 23.—An attempt was made to assassinate George B. Kulp, a prominent lawyer here and publisher of the Luzerne County *Legal Register*, by L. W. DeWitt, also a lawyer in good standing. DeWitt entered the law office of Kulp and, without any warning, presented a pistol at the latter's head, remarking, "Prepare to die." Kulp arose quickly and grappled with his assailant, who, in the scuffle that ensued, fired a shot. The ball passed through Kulp's coat near the shoulder without, however, leaving a scratch on his person, though leaving powder marks on his left cheek. The assassin hurriedly left the office, but was arrested soon after the shooting and taken to prison. It is understood here that he has also made threats against ex-Attorney-General Henry W. Palmer and other well known lawyers and members of the Luzerne county bar association without any apparent reason. Before DeWitt left his home this morning he told his wife that it would be necessary for him to take life and it would be more than probable that he would not return home for dinner. It is believed that he is temporarily insane.

A Veteran's Pension.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—Esau Gresham, a veteran of the Fifteth Indiana regiment, who formerly lived near Salem, has just been granted arrears of pension money amounting to $11,000 on account of insanity brought on by exposure during the war. Mr. Gresham has been for some time past confined to the Elizabeth Soldiers' hospital, at Washington. Special Pension Agent Kennedy, pursuant to orders issued from Washington, went to Salem on Monday to make arragements for depositing the funds of the disabled veteran in safe hands. In addition to the $11,000, Gresham will receive $900 annually until his death.

livered his usual forcible sermon this morning on the modern clerk, stopping during his discourse to deliver a side-slasher at the lower branch of the New York legislature for its vote on the high-license bill. The text was from Acts, 16th chap., 14th verse:

A Bill for Prohibition.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The Dominion alliance here has decided that a bill shall be introduced in the Dominion parliament providing for total prohibition.

SWEPT BY TORNADOES.

Death and Destruction in the Paths of Furious Storms.

Fifteen Persons Reported Killed at Nevada, Mo.

NEVADA, MO., April 22.—A furious cyclone swept over the Northern part of this (Vernon) county last night about 8 o'clock. The cyclone seemed to come down the Marmadon River from the Kansas line, dealing death and destruction wherever it struck.

So far as can be learned the first place it touched was at Metz Township, passing through Metl, Osage and Blue Mound Townships. Fences, houses, barns and everything in the line of the storm, which was about half a mile wide, were picked up, rent into splinters and cast down hundreds of yards away. Trees were torn up by the roots, over thirty houses were desiroyed, and about fifteen persons killed. Only a partial list of the dead has as yet been obtained, which is as follows:

Mrs. E. Shrout and her daughter, May Stover, J. C. Hawkins, John Miller, Mrs. John Miller.

There were five members of the Miller family, four of whom were killed. The baby, aged 2 years, was dropped in the yard and was found unhurt this morning. Parts of the Miller house and furniture were found strewn over the fields for a mile from where the house formerly stood.

Reliable news has only been received from Osage township, and it is thought that the death roll will be swelled to over twenty-five. A heavy gale passed over this city, damaging the Methodist church and other buildings, but none was seriously injured.

HUGE HAIL STONES.

The wind was preceded by a hail storm, which did considerable damage. Many of the hail stones weighed from three to five ounces, and some of them measured nine inches in circumference. They crashed through the roofs of dwellings and barns, leaving holes through which a man's arm would pass with ease.

Considerable injury to stock is reported from the hail, but so far as learned no persons were injured by it. The storm entered this county a short distance from Fort Scott, Kansas, and traversed a distance of nearly thirty-five miles, entering the county at a point two miles south of Schell City. The path of the wind was from 300 to 400 yards wide, and the track was left desolate.

A KENTUCKY TORNADO.

Trees Uprooted and Houses Unroofed in a Wide Track.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—A tornado swept through a portion of Kentucky South of Cincinnati to-day. At Paris, while a violent rainstorm with thunder and lightning was in progress, a continuous rumbling sound was heard. It proved to be a tornado, which passed in a few minutes, leaving a track 400 yards wide, in which trees were leveled and houses unroofed. The roof of Turney, Clark & Co's livery stable was carried across the street and left on John Griffin's residence crushed in.

Overbries' tobacco warehouse was also unroofed. Mrs. Herrick's boarding house was also demolished. White's distillery roof was blown out of sight. Several residences were unroofed. The steeple of the Baptist church was left leaning in a dangerous condition, and the heavy roof of the Paris flour mills was badly wrecked.

At Saundersville, near Lexington, the roof of the Commonwealth Company's distillery and warehouse was blown off. Heavy rain fell here nearly all day, as well as throughout the Ohio Valley. Near Portsmouth, Ohio, Warren Carroll, on a raft in the Ohio river, was struck by lightning and killed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The five-story tenement house 647 Second avenue, New York, was damaged by fire early on the morning of the 16th. Gustave Gilsdorf was badly burned while escaping down stairs, and Mrs. Hughes, an aged woman, perished in a room on the upper floor. Dock G, of the Hudson River Railroad, and the coal docks and shanties along the North river, New York, from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-second street, were swept by fire on the 16th. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The Monroe confectionery establishment, in Erie, Penna., was partially burned on the 16th. Loss $75,000; insurance $33,000. Two firemen were injured by a falling wall. The New England Brick Works, at Davenport, Massachusetts, were burned on the morning of the 16th. Loss $2[illegible]0; covered by insurance. The two [illegible] mills of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, at Ludlow, Massachusetts, were burned on the 16th. They were used as storehouses. Rudolph Strickler's cooperage, in St. Louis, was burned on the 16th. Loss $67,000; insurance $20,000. The Felicity Street Methodist Church, in New Orleans, was burned on the afternoon of the 16th. Loss $30,000. A fire at Kennebunkport, Maine, on the afternoon of the 16th, destroyed 13 dwellings and a skating rink. The business portion of Crescent City, Florida, 30 miles northeast of Palatka, was burned on the evening of the 15th.

—While viewing the wreck of a freight train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near Palatine, Illinois, on the 17th, six persons were killed by the bursting of a large water tank. It is supposed that the collision had jarred the tank, containing 100,000 gallons of water, and loosened or cracked the hoops. When the structure collapsed and fell it buried a crowd of people under the wreckage and water. Two boys and four men were killed outright; two other men were fatally and a number dangerously injured.

—The upper part of the Davidson Coke Works, at Connellsville, Penna., caught fire on the afternoon of the 16th. All the miners, except three—Paul Nagle, William Roder and —— Shanman—escaped; the three imprisoned men are believed to be dead. The fire was still burning on the 17th. Patrick Malloney, 56 years old, was burned to death early on the morning of the 17th by the destruction of a boarding house in Memphis, Tennessee. Thirty other inmates made their escape.

—Henry F. Short, injured in the Chamberlain colliery disaster, died at Pottsville on the 14th. He was 26 years of age.

—The Kohinoor Colliery of the Reading Company at Shenandoah, Penna., was flooded on the 16th, by a break from an adjoining colliery. No one was in the mine at the time. It will take several weeks to pump out the water.

—Austin Walker and his son Henry, both colored, were shot dead in Memphis on the morning of the 16th, by a deputy sheriff named Pearson, because they resisted an attempt to search their premises for stolen goods. As James Christie and John McCoy were washing their faces at a spring at Viana, Indian Territory, on Friday, a Creek Indian called Creek Jim, shot them both dead and then blew his own brains out. There was bad blood between Christie and the Indian.

—Charles Bitler and Michael Nash were struck by a train while crossing the railroad at Eaton, Ohio, in a wagon, on the evening of the 15th. Bitler was killed and Nash dangerously wounded.

—In the U. S. Court at St. Louis on the 18th, Patrick J. Egan, the Deputy Recorder of Votes, who was convicted of committing election frauds by falsely registering the names of voters last November, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

—Eugene Conner, one of the employes of Hanan & Son, manufacturing shoemakers, of New York, who returned to work after striking, committed suicide on the morning of the 18th by cutting his throat. He and his wife had been repeatedly threatened by "Knights," and he was driven to frenzy.

—A boiler exploded near Lancaster, Ohio, on the 15th, killing three men and dangerously injuring another. It had been condemned.

—A freight train and a construction train collided on the morning of the 18th near Diamond Bluff, Minnesota. Four men were injured, one fatally.

—W. M. Irwin was fatally shot in a dime museum in Chicago on the evening of the 17th by Charles Plant, one of a company of exhibiting cow-boys. Plant said that "he carried the weapon unloaded, and its discharge was a surprise to him. It had been passed around through the audience, and, he said, someone must have slipped a cartridge into it. Someone asked him if it were 'double-acting,' and he responded by working the trigger, when the weapon exploded."

—The house of a man named Bowles, in Smyth county, Virginia, was burned on the evening of the 17th. Two of his daughters, aged respectively 19 and 21 years, were burned to death, and three other persons were so badly injured that they are not expected to recover. The business portion of North Middletown, Kentucky, was burned on the 18th. Loss, $35,000. The box and bung factory of Hale & Stathaker, in Wheeling, West Virginia, was burned early on the morning of the 18th. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $11,000.

—The boiler of the Georgia Chemical Works, at Augusta, burst on the 18th, killing George Bigger and injuring another man.

—Fifty grocers in New York were on the 18th, fined $100 each for selling oleomargarine, in violation of law.

—The "worst snow storm" of the year prevailed on the 18th at Lock Haven, Penna., snow falling to the depth of ten inches. A similar storm occurred there in April, 1854. Snow fell at Wilkesbarre on the same day to the depth of one foot on a level. Nothing like it for a spring storm has been seen in the Wyoming Valley since April 21, 1857, when snow fell to the depth of over two feet. Nearly three inches of snow fell on the morning of the 18th in Westchester County, New York. There is sleighing on some of the roads. A heavy rain fell on the 17th in Kansas, Nebraska and Western Missouri. It was succeeded in the Missouri Valley by snow, which fell to a depth of two inches.

—In St. Louis on the 18th Frederick T. Legerdeber, a prominent lawyer and Republican candidate for Congress last fall, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for complicity in pension frauds. He was arrested by a United States Marshall and held in $1500 bail.

—A terrible storm passsed over the country around Charleston, West Virginia, on the 18th. Little damage was done at Charleston, but fences, timber and small houses were levelled in the country districts south of that city. At Kanawha Falls large trees were blown across the railroad track. A telegram was received by the Mayor of Columbus on the evening of the 18th, from the Mayor of Martin's Ferry saying the latter town was "demolished by a cyclone in the morning."

—Timber Agent Connor, of Florida, reports to the General Land Office that a lumber firm in that State has caused to be cut and removed from Government lands in one locality 2,500,000 feet of timber, valued at $20,000.

—A tornado passed through Nansemond county, Virginia, on the evening of the 18th, devastating a track about one hundred yards in width. The house of John Wright, six miles from Suffolk, was demolished. Wright was dangerously injured, his wife and a man named Lake were killed, and Mrs. Wright's young sister was fatally injured.

—A West-bound express train on the New York Central Railroad ran into a landslide near St. Johnsville, on the 18th, and the engine was thrown into the Mohawk river. Edward Kennat, engineer, was killed, and the fireman and one passenger were slightly injured. Kennat's last words were: "Boys, flag the trains." At a railroad crossing in Lancaster, Penna., on the afternoon of the 19th, an express train struck a wagon containing John Becker, his wife, their daughter-in-law and her two-year-old child. The old couple were killed, and the daughter was severely injured. The child was picked up off the cow-catcher unhurt.

—The daughter of Luke Welters was burned to death at Shamokin, Penna., on the morning of the 19th, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Her father and mother were severely burned in trying to save her, and the house was burned down.

—The Third National Bank of Jersey City, with a capital of $200,000, was organized on the evening of the 18th.

—Major James F. Ryan, of McKeesport, Penna., said to be a brother of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, was killed on the evening of the 19th by being thrown from a wagon.

—A livery stable and twenty-three stores at Columbus Junction, Indiana, were burned on the 18th. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $20,000. A fire in Mecklenburg, New York, on the morning of the 19th, destroyed four stores and a dwelling, causing a loss of $25,000.

—A cellar in Indianapolis was raided on the 18th, and forty boys, whose ages ranged from 12 to 20 years, were found playing poker, 25 and 50 cents limit. The boys were nearly all of respectable families. The entrance to the cellar was through a saloon.

—Three hundred drunken railroad laborers got up a riot at Laplat, Missouri, on the evening of the 18th, released two of their number who had been locked up in the station, and then, dividing into two crowds, indulged in a general fight, in which several of the combatants were dangerously wounded.

—It is reported from the fruit-growing regions of the peninsula of Delaware that the strawberry plants and peach trees have been much damaged by the cold weather of the past two nights.

—Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, of the Arctic fame, was found dead on the morning of the 20th in his quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and he lay on a rug in front of the fireplace with a tag tied to his button hole, inscribed, "Send me to my brother at Washington." Lieutenant Danenhower was about 35 years old. His wife and two children are in Oswego, New York. He suffered, years ago, from an attack of melancholia, from which he recovered, and his suicide is attributed to a recurrence of mental disease. He was very intimate with young Robert W. Gatewood who recently committed suicide on the ship Carolina, and the death of Gatewood is supposed to have suggested the method of Danenhower's.

—A memorial meeting in respect to the late President Arthur was held on the evening of the 20th in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany. Most of the members of the Legislature and the family of the late President were present. Governor Hill presided, and the speakers were ex-United States District Attorney Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, who spoke eloquently of the life, character and public services of the dead President.

—Mrs. Sarah Howe, "banker," who recently fled from Boston with $50,000, the proceeds of swindling, went to St. John, New Brunswick, and rented a house there for a year. Her identity being discovered, she left on the evening of the 20th for Quebec, and it is supposed she will join the American colony of thieves and swindlers in Montreal.

—An expert accountant is overhauling the books of Michael H. Murphy, Water Registrar of Hoboken, who disappeared a short time ago. It is now thought his stealings will amount to $100,000.

—James H. Hamlin and Henry Heintzerting, judges of the last election in the Eighteenth Ward of Baltimore, were on the 20th, convicted of having permitted fraudulent ballots to be put in the box and having certified before the Grand Jury that the election was legal. An appeal was taken.

—A negro named Hite, who had attempted to assault a white woman, was lynched in Union county, Kentucky, on the evening of the 18th. John Ray and William Carson, neighbors, quarrelled about a piece of land and shot each other dead, in James, Tennessee, on the 19th.

—Dr. Hosea Ballou Eaton, President of the Maine Homœopathic Society, died in Rockport, on the evening of the 18th, of blood poisoning, contracted in the line of his professional duties five years ago. John Hastings, 30 years old, is reported sick with leprosy in Louisville, Kentucky. He contracted the horrible disease in the Sandwich Islands about three years ago.

—The rear portion of a freight train on the Louisville and Evansville Railroad became detached at Taswell, Indiana, and, running down a steep grade, was wrecked. Three men were killed. A coke train on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad ran into a rock near Fuller Station, on the morning of the 21st, and was wrecked. Charles Silk, fireman, and George Lewis, brakeman, were killed.

—By the fall of an elevator in a furniture factory at Connersville, Indiana, on the morning of the 21st, George Hampson was killed, and John McCormick and W. E. Barcus were dangerously injured. Frank Close fell upon a circular saw at Moravia, New York, on the 21st, "and his head and body were split in two the entire length." Mrs. Gettemy and Mrs. Anderson were struck by an engine while walking on the railroad track at Everson, Penna., on the 21st. The former died in a few hours; the latter is in a critical condition.

—Slight shocks of earthquake continue to be reported at various points in the interior of Mexico.

—In Galena, Illinois, on the morning of the 21st, much excitement was caused at the De Soto House by William H. Blewitt, the proprietor, who ordered a young colored man named Wright out of his dining-room. Wright was there with Company C, Illinois National Guard, of Freeport, whose athletic club gave an exhibition in Galena on the same evening. When Blewitt "passionately insisted" that the colored man should leave the room, Captain Wittbecker and all others of his company in the room, twenty or more, left the house and got their breakfast elsewhere. Wright was with the guards to look after their baggage.

—Major Benteen, of the Ninth Cavalry, was recently sentenced by a court-martial to be dismissed from the service for drunkenness. The President has commuted the sentence to one year's suspension from rank and duty on half pay.

—Dr. Henry Detweiler, said to have been the first homœopathic physician in Pennsylvania, died on the 21st, in Easton, aged 92 years. He visited his patients until very recently, when he was injured by a fall on the sidewalk. Major John E. Blaine, younger brother of James G. Blaine, died on the morning of the 21st, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Joseph H. Heisler, died on the evening of the 21st, at Minersville, Penna., aged 79 years. From 1862 until the close of the war he was Marshal of the coal region police and a terror to deserters, bounty jumpers, etc. After the war he was appointed Chief Marshal of the Coal and Iron Police, but resigned two years ago.

—The rains which have filled the channel of Brazos river, in Western Texas, putting an end to the drought, have brought down hundreds of dead cattle, and the stream at Waco is covered with decomposing carcasses. Sickness is feared.

—Rain began falling on the 21st at Yazoo City, Mississippi, accompanied by "one of the severest hailstorms for many years. Stones fell as large as hens' eggs, smashing windows and skylights and beating leaves and young fruit from the trees." Hailstones fell at Rolling Fork, Mississippi, on the afternoon of the 21st, some of which measured 5½ inches in circumference, and weighed over four ounces. Holes were knocked in roofs of houses, and trees stripped of their foliage.

—In the U. S. Court at St. Louis on the 21st, two deputy recorders of votes were sentenced to jail for fraudulent registration of names of votes last fall. J. J. Prendergrast was given one year and J. J. Stanley three months. P. J. Morrissey, an ex-member of the City Council and judge of Election, convicted recently of the same crime, was granted a new trial.

—In Pittsburg on the 21st, a section of the first floors of a seven-story building occupied by Tate and Meyers, commission merchants, tumbled into the cellar. Five persons were in the building at the time, but they were warned of the danger by the cracking of the timbers in time to make their escape. The building was owned by Arbuckle & Co., limited, and was erected less than two years ago. It is supposed that the girder on the fourth floor supporting the section which fell was defective. The loss was about $30,000.

—Charles Barnhart, who shot Joseph Schlogerman, near Ephrata, Penna., recently, was on the 21st sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

—A tornado in Franklin county, Arkansas, early on the morning of the 22d, wrecked several dwellings and a church, severely injuring two persons. Another tornado visited Johnson county, in the same State, on the afternoon of the 22d, doing great havoc and killing four persons, besides injuring a number of others. During a thunder storm at Paris, Kentucky, on the 22d, a tornado passed over the town, levelling trees and unroofing houses in a track four hundred yards wide. One dwelling was almost demolished and a church steeple was left leaning in a dangerous condition. At Saundersville, near Lexington, the roof of a distillery was blown off. Over 3 inches of rain fell on the 22d at Louisville, Kentucky.

—Norton Brothers, of Chicago, on the 21st began to pay dividends under a plan adopted a year ago, for a division of a certain portion of the profits of the firm among its employes. $13,275 was divided among 250 employes, each receiving nearly 7½ per cent. of his earnings.

—A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad fell through a bridge, near Morrisburg, Ontario, on the 22d. Two train men were killed and a third injured.

—A bomb, supposed to have been thrown from a street car, exploded on one of the streets of Milwaukee on the afternoon of the 22d. Fragments of the bomb, which was cased with copper, were thrown in all directions.

—All the "Bald Knobbers" now in jail at Ozark, Missouri, eleven in number, have been indicted for the murder of George Edens.

—At Lancaster, Penna., on the evening of the 22d, the jury in the case of Mary Goshert, indicted for the murder of Levi Books in Elizabeth Township last month, returned a verdict of not guilty on the ground of self defence.

An iron ore boulder that has been on exhibition for some time in the Louisiana Department of the Exposition at New Orleans was smelted recently at a foundry in that city after being broken up. The lump, which weighed about 350 lbs., was picked up on the surface of the ground, in Claireborne Parish, in the northwestern section of the State, and in a county that appears to have been upheaved by volcanic action. Upon being reduced the specimen referred to yielded about 50 per cent. of pure metallic iron, reports say, free from sulphur. As the supply of the ore is practically inexhaustible, Louisiana, it seems, will soon be ranked among the iron producing States.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 19th, the Married Persons' Property act came up on third reading, but, after a speech in its favor by Mr. Wolverton, it was laid over. The House amendment to the concurrent resolution for final adjournment, making the date May 19th, was agreed to. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Principal of the State Normal School reported that they were not sustained. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th the House amendments to the Mercantile Appraisers bill were concurred in. The Brooks High License bill was reported favorably. The bill for the retirement of Supreme and Common Pleas Court Judges was lost—yeas 9, nays 28. The Governor nominated and the Senate confirmed F. Amadee Bregy to be Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia, to succeed Judge Pierce, deceased; also A. S. Swartz to be the new Judge for Montgomery county. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 18th, a message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to repeal the section of the Bullitt act abolishing the old district surveyors' system in Philadelphia. A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a solicitor for the Legislature. The Report of the Ways and Means Committee amending the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment by making the date May 19 was adopted. The bill for the appointment of appraisers of mercantile and other licenses, and authorizing the publication of the list of the same, was passed to third reading. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, the Homœopathic Pharmacy bill, the bill for the branding of convict-made goods, the Mercantile Appraisers' bill and the bill authorizing cities of the first-class to make appropriations for the support of houses of refuge were passed finally. The vote by which the Congressional Apportionment bill was passed was reconsidered and Mr. Heckman's amendment, adopted recently was stricken out, thus restoring the districts as originally reported. The bill was then transcribed for third reading. The Senate joint resolution looking to the abolishment of the poll-tax was passed finally; also the bill to prevent disorderly conduct on railroad cars. Pending consideration of the Legal Holidays' bill the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th the Elevated Passenger Railway bill was recommitted. A number of bills passed second reading, among them the Woman Suffrage amendment resolution. A number of appropriation bills passed finally and went to the Senate. A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the Mercantile Appraisers' bill. Adjourned.

CANNED SOUPS.

Millions of Gallons Put Up Annually in the United States.

"There are only two or three houses in the country that make a specialty of canned soups," said a manufacturer. "These soups are known all over the world. They are prepared in the most careful manner. The cans are hermetically sealed, and the soups are warranted not to spoil in the torrid zone or the Arctic circle. All that is necessary is to open the can and place the soup on the fire. It does not need to be cooked, merely heated through. It needs no seasoning. The required condiments are put in when the soup is made in the great caldrons of the manufactory. Your soup sufficiently heated, is removed from the fire, placed in the tureen—and there you are!"

"What quantity of these soups is sold annually?" asked the reporter.

"What quantity? It is almost beyond computation. Enough to float the Great Eastern; to fill the Erie canal; to float half a dozen small cities. Last year this house alone made more than 1,700,000 gallons of it. The total soup production of the country—I mean canned soups, of course—runs up into the tens of millions. What kinds of soups are made in this form?" he continued, repeating another question by the reporter. "Every soup known to modern or ancient cullinary art."

Then the manufacturer rattled off a long list of soups so rapidly, and containing so many names pronounceable only by canned goods factory managers and Parisian chefs, that but a few of the more familiar of them could be remembered. These included tomato, mock turtle, ox-tail, julienne, pea, beef, chicken, macaroni, vermicelli, consomme, okra or gumbo, mulligatawny, green turtle and terrapin.

"The soups are put in quart cans. They cost the consumer about 30 cents a quart for the ordinary soups, or $3.50 a dozen cans, and from that that to 70 cents a quart, or $8 a dozen, for the more delicate, such as terrapin, for instance. Are these soups made of the best materials? Indeed they are. All the canned soups are made from exactly what their names imply. Soup labeled tomato is made from tomatoes, not from red brick dust; beef soup from genuine beef terrapin from the real article, and as much care and cleanliness and regard for the proper mixture and cooking of these soups are observed as in any kitchen, private or public."

Chinese Bed Making.

House-cleaning and bed-making occur usually between breakfast and lunch and are very primitive in character. The beds as described are bunks or shelves covered with white Canton matting and the pillows wooden footrests. The man of all work simply sponges off bed and pillow alike with a sponge dipped in water, containing a little chloride of lime or eau de javelle, and allows the heat of the room to dry them off. This novel way of making beds has one advantage. It disinfects room and inmates and destroys whatever vermin there may be about.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Love will not be spurred to what it loathes.

God has commanded time to console the unhappy.

The good is always beautiful, the beautiful is good.

A torn jacket is soon mended; but hard words bruise the heart of a child.

The company in which you will improve most will be least expensive to you.

The difference between a rich man and a poor man is this—the former eats when he pleases, and the latter when he can get it.

Seek to converse in purity with your own pure mind and with God. The first and highest purity is that of the soul.

A holy life has a voice. It speaks when the tongue is silent, and is either a constant attraction or a continual reproof.

True glory takes root and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground, nor can any counterfeit last long.

God made the soul to correspond with truth. Truth is its own evidence, as the lightning flash is, as the blessed sunshine is.

Give full measure when you measure, and weigh with a just balance. Expend not but according to the measure of your goods.

We want men of original perception and original action, who can open their eyes to considerations of benefit to the human race.

It is wonderful what strength and boldness of purpose and energy of will come from the feeling that we are in the way of duty.

He who indulges in enmity is like one who throws ashes to windward, which come back to the same place and cover him all over.

Character is perfectly uneducated will.

One ought to love society if he wishes to enjoy solitude. It is a social nature that solitude works upon with the most various power.

Reason was given that revelation might be received. It is adequate to knowing what revealed truth is, not adequate to knowing why it is.

Power is not always proportionate to the will. One should be consulted before the other, but the generality of men begin by willing and act afterward as they can.

So live that death may never surprise thee unprepared. Happy the man who constantly keeps the hour of his death in view, and everyday prepares himself for it.

We believe that condemnation followed sin—not that it comes before it. We do not believe that God ever flung out His lightnings except from the bosom of a storm.

Life, misfortune, isolation, abandonment and poverty are battle fields which have their heroes—obscure heroes, who are at times greater than illustrious heroes.

Our young men lack idealism. A man for success must not be a pure idealist, then he will practically fail; but he must have ideas, must obey ideas, or he might as well be the horse he rides on.

At the last when we di we have the good angels for our escort on the way. They who can grasp the whole world in their hands can surely also guard our souls, that they make that last journey safely.

We feel oppressed when kindness after kindness is poured in upon us by man, and no opportunity presents itself of rendering any return. Would that we were equally moved by receiving benefits from God, and yielding Him no token of thanks.

The course of none has been along so beaten a road that they remember not fondly some resting places in their journeys, some turns of their path in which lovely prospects broke in upon them, some soft plats of green refreshing to their weary feet.

Making reflections on the faults of others is generally a fruitless thing; it is often attended with mistakes, and involves men in sin. When we find it so hard to amend ourselves, we may well esteem it a very unseemly thing with bitterness to inveigh against our brother.

The body, too, has its rights, and it will have them. They cannot be trampled upon or slighted without peril. The body ought to be the soul's best friend, and cordial, dutiful helpmate. Many of the studious, however, have neglected to make it so, whence a large part of the miseries of authorship.

The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while learning his trade, the merchant while making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed for.

It is not possible to be regarded with tenderness but by a few. The merit which gives greatness and renown diffuses its influence to a single compass, but acts weakly on every single breast; it is placed at a distance from common spectators, and shines like one of the remote stars, o fwhich the light reaches us, but not the heat.

If the doctrine of Evolution be true, man differs from the lower animals only as the lower animals differ from each other. And then man has no rights which the lower animals do not possess, and human life has no more sanctity than brute life. And any circumstances which would justify us in taking the life of a brute would justify us in taking the life of a man. And if is as proper to enslave a man as to capture a wild horse and make him labor for a master. And to relieve the overcrowded city by poisoning the superfluous thousands would be just as proper as killing flies in August, or drowning too numerous puppies. If man be descended from the brute how is his life more sacred than that of the brute? Destroy the distinction which theology makes between human life and brute life, and what is there left of human morality more than the morality of the brute.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Overthrow of the Monster.

"He will swallow up death in victory."—Isa. 25 : 8.

About eighteen hundred and fifty-three Easter mornings have wakened the earth. In France for three centuries the almanacs made the year begin at Easter, until Charles IX. made the year begin at January 1st. In the Tower of London there is a royal pay-roll of Edward I., on which there is an entry of eighteen pence for four hundred colored and pictured Easter eggs, with which the people sported. In Russia slaves were fed and alms were distributed on Easter. Ecclesiastical councils met at Pontus, at Gaul, at Rome, at Achaia to decide the particular day, and after a controversy more animated than gracious, decided it, and now through all Christendom, in some way the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21st, is filled with Easter rejoicing.

The Royal Court of the Sabbaths is made up of fifty-two. Fifty-one are princes, but

EASTER IS QUEEN.

She wears richer diadem, and sways a more jewelled sceptre, and in her smile nations are irradiated. Unusually welcome this year because of the harsh winter, and the late spring, she seems to step out of the snow-bank rather than the conservatory, come out of the North instead of the South, out of the Arctic rather than the tropics, dismounting from the icy equinox; but welcome this queenly day, holding high up in her right hand the wrenched-off bolt of Christ's sepulchre, and holding high up in her left hand

THE KEY TO ALL THE CEMETERIES

in Christendom. It is an exciting thing to see an army routed and flying. They run each other down. They scatter everything valuable in the track. Unwheeled artillery. Hoof of horse on breast of wounded and dying man. You have read of the French falling back from Sedan, or Napoleon's track of ninety thousand corpses in the snow-banks of Russia, or of the retreat of our own armies from Manassas, or of the five kings tumbling over the rocks of Bethoran with their armies, while the hail-storms of heaven and the swords of Joshua's host struck them with their fury. In my text is a worse discomfiture. It seems that

A BLACK GIANT.

proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered for his host all the aches, and pains, and malarias, and cancers, and distempers, and epidemics of the ages. He marched them down, drilling them in the north-east wind, and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of grave-mound He pitched tent of charnel house. Some of the troops marched with slow tread, commanded by consumptions; some in double-quick, commanded by pneumonias. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit, and some by one stroke of the battle-axe of casualty. With bony hand he pounded at the door of hospitals and sick-rooms, and won all the victories in all the great battle-fields of all the five continents. Forward march, the conqueror of conquerors, and all the generals and commanders-in-chief, and all presidents, and kings, and sultans, and czars drop under the feet of his war-charger. But one Christmas night his antagonist was born. As most of the plagues and sicknesses and despotisms come out of the East, it was appropriate that the new conqueror should come out of the same quarter, Power is given Him to awaken all the fallen of all the centuries and of all lands, and marshal them against the black giant. Fields have already been won, but the last day of the world's existence will see

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

When Christ shall lead forth His two brigades, the brigade of the risen dead and the brigades of the celestial host, the black giant will fall back, and the brigade from the riven sepulchres will take Him from beneath, and the brigade of descending immortals will take Him from above, and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

The old braggart that threatened the conquest and demolition of the planet has lost his throne, has lost his sceptre, has lost his palace, has lost his prestige, and the one word written over all the gates of mausoleum, and catacomb, and necropolis, on cenotaph and sarcophagus, on the lonely khan of the Arctic explorer, and on the catafalque of great cathedral, written in capitals of azalea and callalily, written in musical cadence, written in doxology of great assemblages, written on the sculptured door of the family vault, is "victory." Coronal word, embannered word, chief word of the triumphal arch under which conquerors return.

VICTORY!

Word shouted at Culloden and Balaklava and Blenheim; at Megiddo and Solferino; at Marathon, where the Athenians drove back the Medes; at Poictiers, where Charles Martel broke the ranks of the Saracens; at Salamis, where Themistocles in the great sea-fight confounded the Persians, and at the door of the Eastern cavern of chiseled rock, where Christ came out through a recess and throttled the King of Terrors, and put him back in the niche from which the celestial Conqueror had just emerged. Aha! when the jaws of the Eastern mausoleum took down the black giant, "death was swallowed up in victory." I proclaim

THE ABOLITION OF DEATH.

The old antagonist is driven back into mythology, with all the lore about Stygian ferry and Charon with oar and boat. Melrose Abbey and Kenilworth Castle are no more in ruins than is the sepulchre. We shall have no more to do with death than we have with the cloak-room at a Governor's or President's levee. We stop at such cloak-room, and leave in charge of a servant our overcoat, our overshoes, our outward apparel, that we may not be impeded in the brilliant round of the drawing-room. Well, my friends, when we go out of this world we are *going to a King's banquet*, and to a reception of monarchs, and at the door of the tomb we leave the cloak of flesh, and the wrappings with which we meet the storms of this world. At the close of an earthly reception, under the brush and broom of the porter, the coat or hat may be handed to us better than when we resigned it, and the cloak of humanity will finally be returned to us improved, and brightened, and purified, and glorified. You and I do not want

OUR BODIES RETURNED

as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses, and all their susceptibilities to fatigue, and all their slowness of locomotion. They will be put through a chemistry of soil, and heat, and cold, and changing seasons out of which God will reconstruct them as much better than they are now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn at Prospect Park is better than the sickest patient in Bellevue Hospital. But as to our soul, we will cross right over, not waiting for obsequies, independent of obituary, into a state in every way better, with wider room and velocities beyond computation; the dullest of us into companionship with the very best spirits in their very best mood, in the very parlor of the universe, the four walls burnished, and panelled, and pictured, and glorified with all the splendors that the infinite God in all the ages has been able to invent. Victory!

This view, of course, makes it of but little importance whether we are

CREMATED OR SEPULTURED.

If the latter is dust to dust, the former is ashes to ashes. If any prefer incineration, let them have it without caricature. The world may become so crowded that cremation may be universally adopted by law as well as by general consent. Many of the mightiest and best spirits have gone through this process. Thousands and tens of thousands of God's children have been cremated—P. P. Bliss and wife, the evangelistic singers, cremated by accident at Ashtabula Bridge; John Rodgers, cremated by persecution; Latimer and Ridley, cremated at Oxford; Pothinus, and Blandina, a slave, and Alexander, a physician, and their comrades cremated at the order of Marcus Aurelius—at least a hundred thousand of Christ's disciples cremated—and there can be no doubt about the resurrection of their bodies.

If the world lasts as much longer as it has already been built, there perhaps may be no room for the large acreage set apart for the resting-places; but that time has not come. Plenty of room yet, and the race need not pass that bridge of fire until it comes to it, The most of us prefer the old way. But whether out of natural disintegration or cremation, we shall get that luminous, buoyant, gladsome, transcendent, magnificent, inexplicable structure called

THE RESURRECTION BODY;

you will have it. I will have it. I say to you to-day as Paul said to Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" The far-up cloud, higher than the hawk flies, higher than the eagle flies, what is it made of? Drops of water from the Hudson, other drops from the East River, other drops from a stagnant pool out on Newark flats—up yonder there, embodied in a cloud, and the sun kindles it. If God can make such a lustrous cloud out of water drops, many of them soiled, and impure, and fetched from miles away, a can He not transport the fragments of human body from the earth, and out of them build a radiant body?

Cannot God, who owns all the material out of which bones and muscle and flesh are made, set them up again, if they have fallen? If a manufacturer of telescopes drop a telescope on the floor and it breaks, can he not mend it again, so you can see through it? And if God drops the human eye into the dust, the eye which He originally fashioned, can He not restore it? Aye, if the manufacturer of the telescope by a change of the glass and a change of focus can make a better glass than that which was originally constructed, and actually improve it, do you not think the fashioner of the human eye may improve its sight and multiply the natural eye by the thousand-fold additional forces of the resurrection eye?

RESURRECTION IN NATURE

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mould and the earth. Resurrected! Resurrected! The radiant butterfly, where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatros that smites the tempest with its wing, where did it come from? A senseless shell. Near Bergerac, France, in a Celtic tomb, under a block were found flower-seed that had been buried two thousand years. The explorer took the flower-seed and planted it, and it came up; it bloomed in bluebell and heliotrope. Two thousand years ago buried, yet resurrected. A traveller says he found in a mummy-pit in Egypt garden peas that had been buried there three thousand years ago. He brought them out, and on the 4th of June, 1844, he planted them, and in thirty days they sprang up. Buried three thousand years, yet resurrected. "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?"

Where did all this silk come from—the silk that adorns your persons and your homes? In the hollow of a staff a Greek missionary brought from China to Europe the progenitors of those worms that now supply the silk markets of many nations: The pageantry of bannered host and the luxurious articles of commercial emporium blazing out from the silk worms. And who shall be surprised if out of this insignificant earthly body, this insignificant earthly life.

OUR BODIES UNFOLD

into something worthy of the coming eternities? Put silver into diluted nitre and it dissolves. Is the silver gone forever? No. Put in some pieces of copper and the silver reappears. If one force dissolves another force organizes. "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" The insects flew, and the worms crawled last autumn feebler and feebler, and then stopped. They have taken no food, they want none. They lie dormant and insensible, but soon the south wind will blow the resurrection trumpet, and the air and the earth will be full of them. Do you not think that God can do as much for our bodies as He does for the wasps, and the spiders, and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night, the day. In a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Why not some day a resurrection amid all the graves?

Ever and anon there are instances of men and women entranced.

A TRANCE

is death followed by resurrection after a few days; total suspension of mental power and voluntary action. Rev. William Tennent, a great evangelist of the last generation, of whom Dr. Archibald Alexander, a man far from being sentimental, wrote in most eulogistic terms—"Rev. William Tennent seemed to die. His spirit departed. People came in day after day and said, 'He is dead, he is dead.' But the soul that fled returned, and William Tennent lived to write out the experiences of what he had seen while his soul was gone." It may be found some time that what is called suspended animation or comatose state is brief death, giving the soul an excursion into the next world from which it comes back, a furlough of a few hours granted from the conflict of life, to which it must return. Do not this waking up of men from trance, and this waking up of insects from winter lifelessness, and this waking up of grains buried three thousand years ago, make it easier for you to believe that your body and mine, after the vacation of the grave, shall rouse and rally, though there be three thousand years between our last breath and the sounding of

THE ARCHANGELIC REVEILLE?

Physiologists tell us that while the most of our bodies are built with such wonderful economy that we can spare nothing, and the loss of a finger is a hinderment, and the injury of a toe-joint makes us lame, still that we have two or three useless physical apparati, and no anatomist or physiologist has ever been able to tell what they are good for, They are no doubt the foundation of the resurrection body, worth nothing to us in this state, to be indispensably valuable in the next state. The Jewish rabbins had only a hint of this suggestion when they said that in the human frame there was a small bone which they said was to be the basis of the resurrection body. Perhaps that may have been a delusion. But this thing is certain, the Christian scientists of our day have found out that there are superfluities of body that are something gloriously suggestive of another state.

I called at my friend's house one summer day; I found the yard all piled up with rubbish of carpenter and mason's work. The door was off. The plumbers had torn up the floor. The roof was being lifted in cupola. All the pictures were gone, and the paper-hangers were doing their work. All the modern improvements were being introduced into that dwelling. There was not a room in the house fit to live in at that time, although a month before, when I visited that house, everything was so beautiful I could not have suggested an improvement. My friend had gone with his family to the Holy Land, expecting to come back at the end of six months, when the building was to be done! And oh! what was his joy when he returned and found

THE OLD HOUSE ENLARGED

and improved and glorified! That is your body! It looks well now—all the rooms filled with health, and we could hardly make a suggestion. But after a while *your soul will go to the Holy Land*, and while you are gone the old house of your tabernacle will be entirely reconstructed from cellar to attic, and every nerve, muscle, and bone, and tissue, and artery must be hauled over, and the old structure will be burnished, and adorned, and raised, and cupolaed, and enlarged, and all the improvements of heaven introduced, and you will move into it on resurrection day. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Oh, what a day

WHEN BODY AND SOUL MEET AGAIN!

They are very fond of each other. Did your body ever have pain and your soul not pity it? or your body have a joy and your soul not re-echo it? or, changing the question, did your soul ever have any trouble and your body not sympathize with it? growing wan and weak under the depressing influence. Or did your soul ever have a gladness but your body celebrated it with kindled eye, and cheek, and elastic step? Surely God never intended two such good friends to be long separated. And so when

THE WORLD'S LAST EASTER

morning shall come the soul will descend, crying, "Where is my body?" and the body will ascend, saying, "Where is my soul?" and the Lord of the resurrection will bring them together, and it will be a perfect soul in a perfect body, introduced by a perfect Christ into a perfect heaven. Victory! Do you wonder that to-day we swathe this house with garlands? Do you wonder we celebrate it with the most consecrated voice of song that we can invite, and with the deftest fingers on organ and cornet, and with doxologies that beat these arches with the billows of sound as the sea smites the basalt at Giant's Causeway? Only the bad disapprove of the resurrection.

A CRUEL HEATHEN WARRIOR

heard Mr. Moffat, the missionary, preach about the resurrection, and he said to the missionary, "Will my father rise in the last day?" "Yes," said the missionary. "Will all the dead in battle rise?" said the cruel chieftain. "Yes," said the missionary. "Then," said the warrior, "let me hear no more about the resurrection day. There can be no resurrection, there shall be no resurrection. I have slain thousands in battle. Will they rise?" Ah! there will be more to rise on that day than those want to see whose crimes have never been repented of. But for all others, who allowed Christ to be their pardon, and life, and resurrection, it will be a day of victory. The thunders of the last day will be

THE SALVO THAT GREETS YOU

into harbor. The lightnings will be only the torches of triumphal procession marching down to escort you home. The burning worlds flashing through immensity will be the rockets celebrating your coronation on thrones, where you will reign forever, and forever, and forever. Where is death? What have we to do with death? As your reunited body and soul swing off from this planet on that last day, you will see deep gashes all up and down the hills, deep gashes all through the valleys, and they will be the emptied graves, they will be the abandoned sephulchres, with rough ground tossed on either side of them, and slabs will lie uneven on the rent hillocks, and there will be fallen monuments and cenotaphs, and then for the first time you will appreciate the full exhilaration of the text, "He will swallow up death in victory."

"Hail the Lord of earth and heaven!
Praise to Thee by both be given;
Thee we greet triumphant now,
Hail the resurrection Thou!"

WHAT SAILORS EAT.

Fresh Fish a Luxury—"Salt Horse" Diet.

Perhaps some of the young admirers of a "life on the ocean wave" would like to know how they fared aboard ship. There is no mother's pantry to visit. Each sailor furnishes his own tin plate, coffee cup, knife and fork. He has no table, with chairs placed for his convenience. When grub is ready to be served the cook gives the signal. A sailor comes and receives a pan of bread; another takes a pan of beef, the third takes a large coffee pot, with hash or potatoes, as the cook chooses. The bill of fare is fixed by law. At the beginning of the voyage the captain calls his crew aft and inquires if there are any who wish to have their food weighed. They always prefer to eat as much as they can "stow away."

The sailors eat in the forecastle. If they are so disposed, they can rig themselves a table; otherwise they must sit around on trunks or the deck in rough weather and take their rations. The officers eat with the captain in the cabin, where a table is set and furnished the same as at home. A rack is used in rough weather to keep the dishes from dancing. If there is a good cook on board everything goes well, but an unskilled cook makes all hands miserable.

During rough weather passengers do not attempt to sit at the table, but take whatever they require in their hands and eat the best way they can. One day a sailor was eating his rations during rough weather when the ship gave a lurch and a piece of beef went galloping across the deck. The sailor raised his fork, and making a dash for the beef, shouted: "Stop that horse." The sailors called their beef "salt horse." The story which they tell is this: "One voyage, when the beef was particularly tough, a horseshoe was found in the bottom of the beef barrel, whereupon one of the sailors got up the following rhyme:

"Old horse, old horse, what brought you here?"
"From Saccarap to Portland pier,
I was dragging lumber for many years,
I was kicked and cuffed with sore abuse
And salted down for sailor's use;
Between the mainmast and the pumps
I was salted down in great big chunks:
They hauled me out and picked my bones.
Then hove me over to Davy Jones."

The captain of a sailing ship was asked by his wife if she could give the sailors a good dinner. He replied that he was afraid it would make them saucy. She finally prevailed. A fine turkey was procured from shore and given to the cook, who served it up in good order and gave it to the sailors. One gave a scrutinizing look and exclaimed: "What is this old bird doing here?" Another said: "I wonder how old it is? Must have died of old age." The third one remarked that if it had been good for anything they would have kept it in the cabin. They finally hove it overboard and made a dinner of "salt horse." The captain's wife, after that, never meddled with her husband's housekeeping.

Sometimes a dolphin is caught, and, as you watch the dying colors of blue and gold, as he writhes upon the deck, visions of savory chowder and fresh fried fish pass before you.

With what an important air the cook comes into the cabin and asks for a piece of silver, which he puts into the frying pan with the sputtering fish. If the silver turns black he considers the fish to have been poisoned. He says they sometimes eat the copper from the bottom of a ship or from copper banks. How anxiously we await the test of those on shore whose thoughts are filled with politics, the temperance question and divorce cases can never know. The silver is usually found to be bright and shining, and the luxury of a fresh fish dinner is enjoyed in unadulterated happiness. Often a porpoise is harpooned and then there is great excitement. The liver and heart taste similar to those of a hog, but one must be exceedingly hungry to enjoy the meat. It has one virtue—that of being fresh. The oil is usually saved, being quite valuable. That found in the head is much esteemed for oiling clocks, etc. When a Spanish mackeral is caught a savory dinner may be expected.

Sometimes thousands of flying fish dart from the water on all sides of the ship, and, spreading their gauze wings, fly for a few seconds above the water, while we are tempted to exclaim:

Fish, fish all around
And not one mouthful to eat.

For although they are most delicate eating, it is impossible to catch them at sea. Often during the night one flies on board and the cook serves it up for the most favored person on board. On the Island of Barbadoes the fishermen are very successful in catching these fish, and a meal of boned flying fish is worth eating.

During severe storms the cook has many trials trying to serve his meals. In carrying the dinner from the gallery to the cabin he is sometimes struck by a heavy sea, the basket washed from his grasp, the dinner and dishes wrecked. On one occasion the cook of a bark was struck by a sea and washed overboard, dinner, basket and all. It was beyond the power of his shipmates to save him.

A study **of 650 Italian thunderstorms has shown Signor Ferrari that every thunder-storm is behind a depression of barometer and hygrometer, and before one of the thermometer.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Sunday, May 1, 1887.

Israel in Egypt.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 1: 6-14.)

LESSON PLAN.

Topic of the Quarter: *Bondage and Deliverance.*

Golden Text for the Quarter: *There is no other God that can deliver after this sort.*—Dan. 3 : 29.

Lesson Topic: *A Nation in Bondage.*

Lesson Outline: { 1. Changes, vs. 6-8. 2. Enslavement, vs. 9-11. 3. Oppression, vs. 12-14.

Golden Text: *He increased his people greatly; and made them stronger than their enemies.*—Psa. 105 : 24.

Daily Home Readings:

M.—Exod. 1: 6-14. A nation in bondage.
T.—2 Kings 17 : 1-23. Israel taken captive.
W.—2 Chron. 36 : 1-21. Judah taken captive.
T.—Psa. 137 : 1-9. The bondsman's wail.
F.—Gal. 4 : 19-31. Children of the bondwomen.
S.—Rom. 6 : 1-23. Sin a bondage.
S.—Rom. 7 : 1-25. Sin a bondage.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. CHANGES.

I. A Dead Generation:

Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation (6).
Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old (Gen. 50 : 26).
Thou turnest man to destruction (Psa. 90 : 3).
Man goeth to his long home (Eccl. 12 : 5).
Jacob....died, himself, and our fathers Acts 7 : 15).

II. A Fruitful People:

The children of Isreal were fruitful (7).
I will make of thee a great nation (Gen. 12 : 2).
I will there make of thee a great nation (Gen. 46 : 3).
He became there a nation, great, mighty, and populous (Deut. 26 : 5).
He increased his people greatly (Psa. 105 : 24).

III. A Forgotten Hero:

There arose a new king,....which knew not Joseph (8).
My familiar friends have forgotten me (Job 19 : 14).
I am forgotten as a dead man out of mind (Psa. 31 : 12).
The memory of them is forgotten (Eccl. 9 : 5).
Therefore hast thou....made all their momory to perish (Isa. 26 : 14).

1. "Joseph died, and all his brethren." (1) Death to the great; (2) Death to the lowly; (3) Death to all men.
2. "The land was filled with them." (1) The land of their sojourn; (2) The land of their suffering.—(1) The land of their former honor; (2) The land of their great oppression; (3) The land of their future triumph.
3. "A new king,....which knew not Joseph." (1) Old friends departed; (2) Old heroes forgotten; (3) Old favors denied.

II. ENSLAVEMENT.

I. Evident Greatness:

The children of Israel are more and mightier than we (9).
Thy seed....shall not be numbered for multitude (Gen. 16 : 10).
Ye are this day as the stars of heaven for multitude (Deut. 1 : 10),
A people like the dust of the earth in multitude (2 Chron. 1 : 9).
All nations shall call you happy (Mal. 3 : 12).

II. Cunning Schemes:

Let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply (18).
He taketh the wise in their own craftiness (Job 5 : 13).
They take crafty counsel against thy people (Psa. 83 : 3).
He turned their heart....to deal subtilly with his servants (Psa. 105 : 25).
The same dealt subtilly with our race (Acts 7 : 19).

III. Heavy Burdens:

They did set....taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens (11).
They shall afflict them four hundred years (Gen. 15 : 13).
Moses....went out....and looked on their burdens (Exod. 2 : 11).
I have surely seen the affliction of my people (Exod. 3 : 7).
Get you unto your burdens (Exod. 5 : 4).

1. "The children of Israel are more and mightier than we." (1) A falsehood stated; (2) A fear confessed.
2. "Let us deal wisely with them." (1) The wisdom of selfishness; (2) The wisdom of cruelty; (3) The wisdom of desperation.
3. "They built for Pharaoh store cities." (1) A great work; (2) By a great people; (3) For a great king.

III. OPPRESSION.

I. Afflictions:

The more they afflicted them the more they multiplied (12).
Taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens (Exod. 1 : 11).
The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us (Deut. 26 : 6).
Thou sawest the affliction of our fathers in Egypt (Neh. 9 : 9).
Being destitute, afflicted, evil entreated (Heb. 11 : 37).

II. Rigor:

The Egyptians made....Israel to serve with rigour (13).
Let heavier work be laid upon the men (Exod. 5 : 9).
Ye shall not rule, one over another, with rigour (Lev. 25 : 46).
The Egyptains....laid upon us hard bondage (Deut. 26 : 6).
He brought down their heart with labour (Psa. 107 : 12).

III. Bitterness:

They made their lives bitter with hard service (14).
The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me (Ruth 1 : 20).
The lord saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter (2 Kings 14 : 26).
In bitterness of soul with bitter mourning (Ezek. 27 : 31).
Thou art in the gall of bitterness (Acts 8 : 26).

1. "The more they spread abroad." (1) In spite of their enemies; (2) In fulfillment af their destiny.
2. "The Egyptians made....Israel to serve with rigour." (1) The oppressors; (2) The oppressed; (3) The oppression.
3. "They made their lives bitter." (1) Bitter with toil; (2) Bitter with abuse; (3) Bitter with want.—(1) Children of promise in bitterness; (2) Children of sin in ascendency.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

1. Early Days of the Sojourn:

The sojourn foretold (Gen. 15 : 13).
Joseph sent to Egypt (Gen. 37 : 28; 39 : 1).
Joseph exalted (Gen. 41 : 41-44).
His wise provisions (Gen. 41 : 46-49).
His brethren seek food (Gen. 42 : 1-8).
His father called (Gen. 45 : 9-11, 16-20).
His people settled in Egypt (Gen. 46 : 34; 47 : 11, 27).

2. Later Days of the Sojourn:

Changes by death (Gen. 49 : 33; 50 : 26; Exod. 1 : 6).
A new king (Exod. 1 : 8-10).
Cruel oppression Exod. 1 : 11-14; 2 : 11; 5 : 4-9).
Divine vindication (Exod. 7 : 20; 8 : 6, 17, 24; 9 : 6, 10, 23-26; 10 : 13-15, 22, 23; 12 : 29, 30).
Triumphant deliverance (Exod. 14 : 21-28).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The last lesson had for its theme the settlement of Jacob and his household in Egypt under the fostering care of Joseph, the viceroy of the kingdom. The following chapters of the book of Genesis recount the prophecy of the dying Jacob concerning Joseph's two sons, giving the pre-eminence to the younger; the prophetic blessing of the patriarch, in which he set forth the characteristic features and prospects of the tribes named from his twelve sons; and, finally, the death of Jacob and his burial in Canaan, in the double cave at Hebron, where Abraham and Sarah were buried, and yet later, the death of Joseph, whose body was not buried, but embalmed; he having made his brethren swear that when they returned to the land of promise (as he believed they surely would return,) they would carry his bones with them.

The present lesson overleaps a gap of more than two hundred years, in regard to which the history is silent. All that we surely know is the results of the protracted stay in the land of Egypt. One of these is the transformation of the seed of promise from a family into a nation. The church was no longer a single household, but a people. The circumstances were favorable to the peaceful accomplishment of this great change. Having the friendly regard of the native population and its rulers, settled at one side of the frontier, and separated by their occupations from the other inhabitants, they had ample opportunity for development and increase, without encroaching upon their neighbors or becoming entangled in warlike operations. Not only so, but they were put in close contact with the highest civilization then known. The pyramids and the other monumental remains in the Nile valley indicate a remarkable degree of culture, alike in the sciences and the arts. The Egyptian religion was, it is true, a deteriorated form of polytheism and idolatry; but it was relieved by a strong belief in a future life, in which there would be rewards and punishments according to men's course in this world, as judged by a high ethical standard. It was no small advantage, however, to the children of Israel, that they were so situated that while individual Hebrews, as in the case of Moses, might be educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians (Acts 7 : 22), even the body of the people could acquire whatever they needed in order to gratify taste and convenience in domestic and social life.

And yet their race, their faith, their traditions, and the great covenant which lay at the root of their national existence, kept them from being identified with our merged in the Egyptians. They were in Egypt, but not of Egypt; closely associated with the people, yet distinct from them. It may, indeed, well be supposed that it was then as it is now, when the descendants of Abraham, although scattered all over the globe, are nowhere blended with the nations among whom they dwell.

Yet it seems clear that while this state of things lasted long, it would not last forever. It is a maxim of statesmanship that there cannot be an *imperum in imperio*—a state within a state. One party or the other must be supreme. A change of the relations of Israel to Egypt was indispensable, or rather inevitable. Men may speculate as to the ways in which such a change would or could be brought about. A large part of the book of Exodus, the study of which is now to be begun, is occupied with the method in which Divine providence actually solved the problem, and took a long step in the development of its eternal counsels.

"Exodus" means "Departure," or "Going Forth." As a name of the second book of the Bible it was first applied by the Alexandrian translators of that book from the Hebrew. The Jewish designation of the book is *Elleh Shemoth*, which is simply the Hebrew form of its first words, "These are the names." The book is divided into two principal sections, the first section (chapters 1-19) containing an account of the bondage of the Hebrews, and their deliverance; the second section (chapters 20-40) describing the giving of the law, and the organization of the new nation as such.

Whatever is to be said in favor of any subsequent revisions or editing of the book, while the canon of Scripture was still open, the internal evidence of its original writing by one who had lived both in Egypt and on the Peninsula of Sinai, is convincing to critical scholars who are familiar with those regions and their history. Indeed, it seems strange that any doubt on this point should remain in the mind of any fair and competent student in this realm of knowledge.

It is not good for man to be alone under any circumstances, but when he falls in a ten-foot cellar on his way home at 2 o'clock in the morning, he feels that even the companionship of a stepladder would add wonderfully to the comfort of the occasion.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL ,27 1887.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		
do	W P	Milligan Walker,
do	E P	H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp E P		Henry Krebs,
do	W P	Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp S P		Hiram Grove,
do	N P	Josiah Rossman
Haines twp E P		William Keen,
do	W P	George M Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Cornman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp N P		F A Foreman,
do	S P	W W Royer,
Rush twp, S P		J M Clarr,
do	N P	John Howe,
Snow Shoe W P		Andrew Lucas,
do	E P	James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

The license applications in Blair county were disposed of last week. Out of sixty-tour applications presented, twenty-one were refused and forty-three granted, against forty-seven granted last year. This great pairing down was made in Altoona, where there were forty-three applicants—twenty-seven were granted against thirty one last year. A loss of four saloons. Where a brewery and a saloon were connected on one property the Court refused the application.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

A contemporary says "the printing press has made presidents, killed poets, furnished bustles for beauties and polished genius for criticism. It has made worlds get up at roll-call every morning, given the pulpit lungs of iron, and a voice of steam. It has set the price on a bushel of wheat and made the country post-office the glimmering goal of the rural scribe. It has curtailed the power of kings, graced the pantry shelves and bursted; it has converted bankers into paupers and made lawyers of college presidents; it has educated the homeless and robbed the philosopher of his reason It smiles and kicks, and cries and dies, but it can't be run to suit everybody, and the editor's a fool who tries."

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width a new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

The inter-State Commerce Commission has suspended the long and short haul clause for the benefit of certain western roads. Their statement says the commission has made orders upon the application of the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies, for relief from the operation of section 4 of the "act to regulate commerce," permitting the carriers to establish rates to and from the Pacific coasts at less amounts than to and from intermediate points, for a period not exceeding seventy-five days. The result has been reached upon considerations which are not necessary to be now stated in detail, but which appear to leave no present alternative.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——Knee pants from 25c up to the best. LYON & Co.

——Children's suits, $1.25 to $1.50 and up. LYON & Co.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. S. Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give us a call. S. LEWIN.

A CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at all Drug Stores.

THE MONTREAL DELUGE.

Condition of the Inundated Districts.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Although the waters have receded somewhat there is yet no relief for the inundated quarters of the city. The ice gorge remains solid, and from all appearances will not give way for a day or two. The damage to property generally, cannot be estimated. Captain Leger, of Lachine, reports that only one mile of ice has come away from Lake St. Louis, and eleven miles more will come down in a day or two; the ice from the upper lakes is still strong and quite green, and it is hoped that it will hold firm till the ice gorge gives away.

The village of Sault au Recollect has been almost carried away. About 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon an ice gorge formed at Isle au Pin near the foot of the rapids, and the water rose to such a height that it covered Viaus Bridge and carried off 150 feet of it. In less than a quarter of an hour the east centre of the village from the church to the late Mayor Brosseau's house was covered with four or five feet of water, and communication could only be effected by boats. This lasted until Thursday morning, when it gradually receeded from the village. The sawmills of Messrs. McNiven & Cole were flooded so rapidly that the men had barely time to escape. Thousands of pieces of timber were floated off as well as some 30 cords of wood. About half a mile down the river might be seen the coal shed of Messrs. McNiven & Cole's mills, a substantial building, capable of containing 300 tons of coal. The ice carried it off bodily, with 10 tons of coal and a lot of iron pulleys.

At La Prairie the flood level is higher than it has ever been, with the exception of 1885 and 1886. All the streets are flooded, and, though there has been but little movement of the ice, the stone house belonging to the estate Beaudry has been almost completely demolished. In front of the village there is no open water and the inhabitants fear the worst as the ice is jammed in everywhere in the bay. The Grand Trunk Railway station can only be reached by boats, and La Prairie is now a Canadian Venice.

Coming down the river the road is completely covered with ice as far as Longueuil. Many fences have been carried off, but there are as yet no reports of damaged buildings, though the ice is piled very high till Longueuil is reached. Many of the farmers have moved from their house to barns and outbuildings in the fields, and their cattle have to shift for themselves. At the road running under the Victoria Bridge embankment the water is running like a millrace, and St. Lambert is almost afloat.

AN INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Commanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes Said to Be Uniting for War.

QUANAH, Texas, April 23.—The intelligence that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians are on the warpath and that the large cattleman, W. A. Stinson, and two of his employes were murdered by them in Greer county, near the Navajo mountains, has created great excitement throughout this and neighboring north border counties. So far as can be learned the killing of Stinson and his men is only the beginning of a general outbreak contemplated for some time by that part of the Camanche tribe known as the "anti-lease faction," to which fully half, if not a considerable majority, of the tribe belong. They constitute the most savage and warlike portion of the Comanches. All those who are not under the immediate control of the half-breed chief, Quanah Parker, have from the first been opposed to the leasing of their lands to white cattlemen. The immediate cause of the killing was a refusal on the part of the whites to supply the Indians with beef according to their demands, but it is evident from what can be learned that this was only hatched up as a plausible excuse for firing the first shots in a long contemplated war against their mutual enemy, the white intruders of their soil.

The Indians have threatened to take the lives of all the settlers in Greer county and some of the residents are apprehensive of forays into the country and towns bordering on this side of the Red river. An Indian war in the territory at this day would necessarily be of short duration, but during that brief period a vast amount of life might be destroyed both in the territory and the border counties of Texas. It is more than probable that if the Comanches and Kioas don their war paint in earnest they will be reinforced by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, their neighbors on the north, who would be only too glad of a chance to do some fighting.

Killed and Thrown into the Canal.

CLYDE, N. Y., April 25.—Night Watchman Waite was summoned to Columbia street by repeated cries for help which apparently came from some one in distress. Upon his arrival he discovered that Daniel O'Connor, residing near Cobb's Corners, in the town of Galena, had been struck on the back of the head with a bar of iron or some other hard substance and thrown into the canal. The dead man had a piece of a man's shirt firmly clinched in his right hand, and blood was found on the bank near where the body was discovered. The body was taken from the canal to an undertaker's rooms, and a justice's jury was impanelled. O'Connor was 50 years old, a mason by trade, and married, with a large family. "Codger" Flynn was arrested a few hours later on suspicion of being the murderer. Flynn was in company with O'Connor on Saturday evening, and was very quarelsome. When arrested he had no shirt on.

A Terrible Railroad Accident.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash. Ter., April 24.—It has just been learned that on Thursday afternoon, a terrible accident occurred on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railway, four miles beyond Chelum. As a west-bound train pushing a flat car loaded with laborers was going round the curve leading to a trestle at a good rate of speed, it ran into an engine which was running east, backing up. The flat car passed half way through the tender of the light engine and the other end crashed up against the pilot of the west-bound train, on which were two men. The men were crushed to a pulp. The light engine was knocked eighty feet. Five men were killed outright, and one has since died. The injured number eighteen. The accident was the fault of one of the trains' crew neglecting to flag as per orders.

He Moved the Audience.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 25.—Joseph English, a temperance lecturer, was announced to address the Women's Christian Temperance union last evening in J. H. Birch's opera house. At the opening hour the house was filled by an audience deeply interested in the movement. Mr. English went to the front of the platform, and pointing to the piano, inquired if there was anybody in the house who could play on that "machine." Mr. Birch took affront at the manner and words of the lecturer, and telling him that he had "no manners," ordered him out of the house. The entire audience left in a body, and went to the Broad street Methodist church.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

it is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.

HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.

W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

...ver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, in... debility, diseases ... headache, impure ... unsealed.

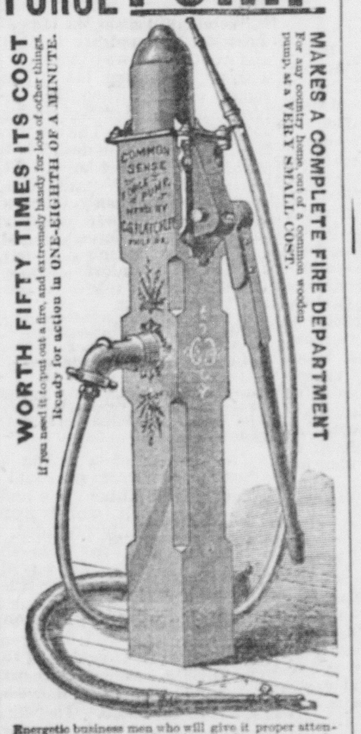
THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP

WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST

If you need it to put out a fire, and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in ONE-EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

MAKES A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT

For any country home, out of a common wooden pump, at a VERY SMALL COST.

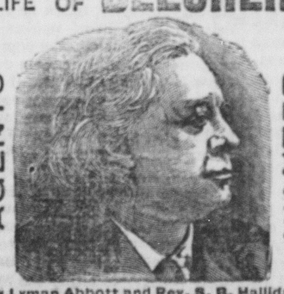


Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY
MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS,
Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R. Philadelphia, Pa.

5000 Book Agents Wanted to Sell
THE LIFE OF BEECHER.

AGENTS WANTED.



By Lyman Abbott and Rev. S. B. Halliday, Ass't, pastor of Plymouth Church, and dictated largely by Mr. Beecher himself, and received his aid and approval; the book also contains contributions of personal reminiscences from over 30 prominent writers. This is the right book; don't be induced to get any other. Contains entire life of the great preacher. Agents wanted in every town. *No Distance no hinderance*, as we give SPECIAL TERMS and PAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

NOTICE.—All our Agents are given the full benefit of our LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, *which is a powerful lever* to aid them in soliciting subscribers for this book.

Never before has such an opportunity presented itself to Agents as is here offered in placing this publication before the public.

Write for full particulars and SPECIAL TERMS, sent free to all, or secure an agency at once by sending $1.00 for outfit. Book now ready. Address, WINTER & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte May 10 & 11, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Friday, May 13 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials. 22dec1y

SALESMEN

WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.

Chase Brothers, (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED PATTERSON ORGAN,

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATTURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

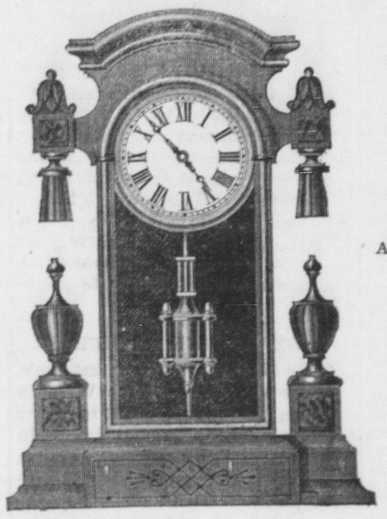
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M. 4s

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US. 4s

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. 4s

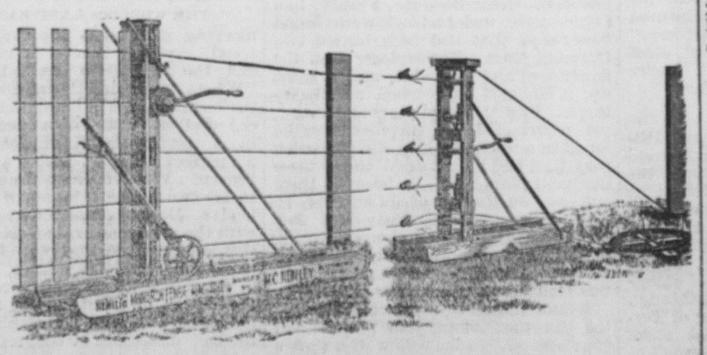
Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS. 4s

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO

THE IMPROVED
HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED
HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE
IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves		Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves		Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves		Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 53 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves		Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves		Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves		Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves		Erie	2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

‖Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

=Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.		STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 05		Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35	
1 48		6 15		Biehl	8 51		5 22	
1 56		6 22		Vicksburg	8 45		5 15	
2 09		6 33		Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03	
2 27		6 48		Millmont	8 18		4 43	
2 37		7 00		Laurelton	8 10		4 30	
2 47		7 35		Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48	
3 30		7 49		Coburn	7 25		3 30	
3 40		7 56		Zerby	7 15		3 23	
3 50		8 10		Rising Spring	7 06		3 15	
4 00		8 19		Penn Cave	6 58		3 07	
4 07		8 27		Centre Hall	6 50		3 00	
4 12		8 34		Gregg	6 43		2 53	
4 23		8 45		Linden Hall	6 36		2 45	
4 27		8 52		Oak Hall	6 30		2 37	
4 30		8 56		Lemont	6 25		2 31	
4 36		9 03		Dale Summit	6 20		2 25	
4 45		9 14		Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12	
4 51		9 19		Axemann	6 04		2 05	
5 55		9 25		Bellefonte	6 00		2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on
KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

YOU can be cured

of RHEUMATISM by using

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE.

It is not a cure-all. It cures nothing but Rheumatism, but it is a **safe and sure** cure for that disease. Thousands who have been cured will testify to its reliability.

MR. G. B. ULMER, of 1621 N. 12th St., Philada., wrote four months after he had been cured by the Russian Rheumatism Cure (waiting to see whether it would not return), saying he was bedridden with the disease, and thought he would lose his reason from the agony he had to endure; and inside of two weeks he was cured by this remedy, although he had his house physician, and used other remedies without result, previous to trying this wonderful remedy.

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EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE *Twice this Size.* None Genuine without this Signature and both Trade Marks.

For RHEUMATISM Only.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

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HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS,
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HARDWARE.

OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
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COFFEE SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED
STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

Al kinds of Produce taken and Highest Market Prices Paid.

DESCHNER'S GUN STORE.

BELLEFONTE PA.

A fine stock of

——POCKETKNIVES, SCISSORS,——

Razors and Razors Strops,
Revolvers,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons,

A fine lot of

FANCY ARTICLES,

NEW TOYS and DOLLS,

Musical Instruments, such as,

Violins Guitars, Banjos
Mandolins, Fifes, Piccolos

Mouth Harmonicas, Accordeons,
in variety at

DESCHNER'S
GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORK
Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
de22tf

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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130 & 132 Pearl Street, New York.

GET UP A CLUB

MADDENED BY BLOOD.

The Unfortunate Adventure of Two Hunters in Northwestern Minnesota.

Two of us had been hunting at Red Lake river, Northwestern Minnesota for several weeks in November and December of the year 1873, when the unfortunate adventure I purpose to relate occurred, said an old hunter to a New York *Sun* representative not long ago. We had built us a good stout shanty in the woods, and had made all calculations to remain in that locality until spring. My companion was Walter Zane, and he was much the larger and older of the two.

Snow came about the 10th of November, and came deep. A little was added to it almost daily until the first week in December, when the quantity was so great that we could scarcely move about. We had twe mules with us, and these were always secured at night in a rough pen built against the cabin. We had trapped or shot several wolves, and though we knew they were about us in great numbers, we had no fear of them until the deep snow came on. The weather held cold and there was no show for a crust to form, and as nothing could move about, all animals of prey must have been put to it to secure sufficient food to sustain life. One morning we awoke to find a warm sun, and south wind melting the snow and settling it down, but as night came on the wind changed, the temperature fell, and we knew that next morning would find a crust on the snow strong enough to bear us up. Such turned out to be othe case. The snow was more solidly packed, and its surface was so slippery that we could go any where on our ice skates. I weighed only 120 pounds, and could move with safety. Zane weighed 185 pounds, and there were places where he would break through.

We knew that game of all kinds would now be astir, and that if we could start up a deer his career would be short, and we made every thing snug at the cabin, and were off as soon as breakfast had been dispatched. We had some traps with us to set, and some already in position to look after, and it came noon before we realized it. We then had several fresh pelts with us and were about three miles from the cabin. In the open places, where the snow had melted most, the crust was all right and Zane had no trouble, but in the shelter of the trees, or at the bases of hills, he would break through every few yards, and the falls were not always a laughing matter. Several times we caught sight of wolves, but they were out of range and running with great swiftness. After eating our luncheon we proceeded down the river in hopes to rouse up a deer. Along the stream on our side was a strip of timber about forty rods wide, and we felt certain that it afforded cover to all sorts of game. I could go any where through the woods, but Zane was obliged to keep on the southern skirts. We had not gone over half a mile when I roused up a big buck, and as he went off, breaking through the crust at every leap, I got a snap shot and missed. It, however, turned his course, and gave Zane a chance, and after a minute or two I heard the report of his rifle. This was followed by a shout for help, and I reached him to find that he had met with a bad accident. He was making ready to fire at the deer when the snow crust broke under him and gave him a fall. The rifle was discharged as he went down, and the bullet entered his right leg, just below the knee, and probably imbedded itself in the bone. After a bandage was on, I also applied a tourniquet, and then he said:

"You have a hard job before you to get me to camp. You must contrive some sort of a sled."

This I could not do without going to camp for the axe and some ropes. I got him in as comfortable a position as possible, and then hurried off, and in less than an hour after I started I was back again with the axe, ropes and a couple of blankets. I cut two saplings with a proper crook or bow to them, lashed on some cross pieces, and then peeled some bark to make a deck. When the blankets had been spread on top of this, my work was done. I had drawn Zane forty or fifty feet from the spot where the accident occurred, and was fixing him in position to ride easily, when five great wolves suddenly appeared from I could not say where, and began licking the blood off the snow, meanwhile growling and fighting in the most savage manner. They were of a light-gray color, of good size, and had sneaked up while I was busy with the wounded man. I was astonished for the moment, but felt no alarm until Zane, seeming to make a great effort to control the bodily pain and mental excitement, said:

"Start for the cabin at once, and mind no more about me. I can hang on some way, while we shall be attacked if we stay here."

I moved off at once, and as soon as the sledge was fairly under way I moved very fast, but I had not gone one-third of the distance to our cabin before seventeen wolves, formed in cresent shape, came tearing after us. They had open ground to maneuver on, and I saw that the object was to encircle us. I will say this much in my own defense, for it is only justice, that I was not a bit rattled, perhaps not realizing the full danger. I supposed that a shot or two would scatter the beasts, but I was not yet ready to halt and deliver them when the sledge, with its heavy load, broke a weak spot in the crust, and I was jerked on my back. I scrambled up to find the wolves in a circle around us, and not over thirty feet away, and now I saw by their looks and actions that we were in deadly peril. Zane must have realized this sooner than I did, but the calmness of despair made his voice steady as he said:

"Open fire as quick and as fast as you can, for they mean to attack us."

I had a Winchester, and I began to pop away as fast as I could work the gun. I dropped three wolves and wounded a fourth, and then they rushed in on us. Just what occurred for the next twenty seconds I can not clearly remember. A wolf must have sprung at me from behind, for I was knocked down. I got up and struck two or three with my gun, made a dash through an opening, and one glance showed me that the whole pack was climbing over Zane and tearing him to pieces. I don't remember that he uttered a cry or shout or groan. I stood like one dazed for a few seconds, and then I dashed away for the cabin and heard the howls of fresh wolves coming up. I was pursued, and as I reached the hut and closed the door a dozen wolves came against it, but I was safe. All that night I was besieged, the wolves seeming to number a hundred or more, but their efforts to get at me or the mules were unsuccessful, and next day they disappeared, nor did they gather again during the week I remained in the cabin before leaving for home. When I went out to look for the remains of poor Zane I could not find a solitary trace aside from rifle and knife. Even his boot-heels and buttons seemed to have been eaten, while the stock of the rifle had been gnawed and splintered until it was useless.

A PHILADELPHIAN tells of a sentimental parent by the name of Rose who named his baby girl "Wilde." The combination worked well until she grew up and married a man by the name of Bull. Then the name wasn't a bit nice.

AN ECCENTRIC CLCLONE,

It Jumps 150 Miles and Resumes Its Work of Destruction—Many Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The details of the destruction wrought by Tuursday night's cyclone are still coming in, and the indications are that the loss of life is much greater than at first reported. The storm ravaged a strip of territory about 500 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide. This path is marked with the blood of the dead and dying and covered with the debris of thousands of homes. Scores of isolated hamlets, scattered off direct lines of communication, are known to have been visited by the scourge of the prairie, but the disastrous results have not yet been ascertained.

The cyclone was first heard early Thursday afternoon at Colony, Anderson county, Kan., about 40 miles northwest of Fort Scott. It was preceded by a rumbling sound such as usually accompanies an earthquake. The color of the cloud was a combination of green and yellow, and without any warning except the noise referred to it swept down on Colony and tore the little town to fragments. Ten thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and one old woman who was sitting in a farmhouse door was killed. Gathering courage by this exhibition of its power the storm passed over the southern portion of Anderson and Linn counties, traveling due east until it reached Prescott, a town of about one thousand inhabitants in the southeast corner of Linn county. The advantage on the unfortunate village was accompanied by the rumbling noise which proceeded its debut in Colony and with an additional feature in the form of mammoth hailstones, many of them large as hens' eggs. The cloud had at this time, early Thursday evening, assumed the terrible funnel shape that indicates its most destructive mood. In its progress through the town it razed 200 buildings, killed 12 persons, and maimed twice as many more. Houses were caught up from their foundations, carried from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile, and then dashed violently to the ground. The dwelling house of Richard Harkness, containing his wife and family of four children, and a young woman named Minnieak, who lives at Oakwood, Ill., was picked up in the manner described and transported to an orchard 300 yards away, where it dropped the young woman on a huge apple tree, and though the occupants are all seriously injured, it is believed they will recover. The dwellings in nearly every case were shattered to fragments, and the loss of life was caused as much by flying timbers as the violence of the storm.

The death roll for Prescott at present is subjoined: William Michels, Patrick Flynn and three children, Mrs. Sarah Crane, Constable Jacob Stevens, Jacob Brooch and wife Mrs. Douglas Walter and infant, infant of S. P. Denning, infant of Joe Duncan. Fully 30 persons are maimed and injured, many of whom will die.

Yesterday news was received from Blue Mound and Mapleton, two small towns just west of Prescott, in Lynn county, that several persons had been killed in both places and that the destruction to property was widespread. From Prescott the cyclone travelled directly east across the Kansas line into the southern portion of Bates county, Mo. Sprague, a town of 500 inhabitants, six miles west of Rich Hill, Mo., was the first point it visited. The scourge reached the state line about sunset and the approach was heralded by dense masses of yellowish clouds, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. The ominous roar was then heard, and the terrorized people sought safety in cyclone cellars and the funnel-shaped cloud could be seen reaching down to the earth and rebounding again in the air. Between Sprague and the village of Hume, four miles north, the whole territory was devastated. Fences, trees and dwellings were crushed to atoms.

PATERSON'S BOILER EXPLOSION

Its Terrific Force—Burke's Body Found In the Mill Race.

PATERSON, April 25.—The rag boiler in the Ivanhoe paper mill, which exploded Saturday, sent one of its ends through three brick walls in the paper mill, and then through three more walls in Van Winkle's silk mill, on the opposite side of the street. The top of Michael Burke's head was found yesterday in the ruins The rest of the body was found in the raceway in the next block back of the old gun mill Burke and Jenkins were cleaninga window, Burke inside and Jenkins outside. Both were blown across the street into the raceway. The top of Burke's head was blown off as he went through the window, before the walls fell. His body floated dowr the race and went over a high dam. He never knew what hurt him. In fact, none of the injured knew what had happened to them until they were informed yesterday.

Powderly in the Breach.

ST. PAUL, April 24.—It is said that Mr. Powderly has been sent to arrange if possible, the conflict between the Minneapolis millers and the coopers relative to the price of barrels. The millers say they have made no money on flour since the low price of wheat, and are paying as much for barrels as competing points. They object to any interference of the knights of labor with their coopers. They say if the knights will advance the price of barrels at Niagara Falls, Rochester, New York city, St. Louis and flour competing points, they will voluntarily advance their price to the same figure.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Money on call 5 per cent.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s, 1891, reg.	110½	110½
4½s, 1891, con.	110½	110½
4s, 1907, reg.	129½	129⅝
4s, 1907, con.	129¼	129⅝

STOCK MARKET.

THREE O'CLOCK—The market continued strong and active during the afternoon. with steady advances throughout the list.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	64½	63½
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	144½	144⅝
Central Pacific	42	41¾
Del. & Hudson	104½	104
Del. Lack. & W.	138¾	138¼
Erie	34⅜	34⅜
Erie pref.	74½	74⅜
Lake Shore	95⅞	95⅝
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	67⅞
Michigan Central	—	93½
Missouri Pacific	108¾	108⅝
N. Y. & New Eng.	60⅞	60⅜
N. J. Central	81⅝	81⅜
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	113½	110½
Northwestern	119⅝	120⅛
Oregon Navigation	102	101½
Pacific Mail	56½	56⅝
Reading	45⅛	45⅝
Rock Island	127	127
St. Paul	92⅛	92½
Union Pacific	63⅝	61⅝
West. Union Tel.	—	76⅝

PRODUCE MARKET.

	May	June	July
Wheat	93	92¼	92½
Corn	48⅝	48⅝	49⅝
Oats	34	34⅜	—

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 23a25c.; Western 21a24c.; Dairy—Imitation, 17a20c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 22a24c.; western, old 13a14c.; Factory—Fresh, 15a18c.; low grades, 5a7c.

Cheese—Market steady. New York cheddar, 11¼a11¾c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 11a12c.

Eggs—Market steady. Fresh—Eastern firsts, 12½a13¾c.; western firsts, 13¼a13½c.; southern firsts, 83½a13⅝0.

THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA

by Josiah Allen's Wife. "MISS HOLLY spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is *profusely illustrated* by OPPER, the renowned artist of *Puck*. Will sell immensely. Price $2.50. BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Philada., Pa. xap27

5,000 AGENTS WANTED! DOUBLE QUICK! to sell JOE HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a *master hand* engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will *sell* immensely. *Millions* want this *standard* Life of the *greatest Preacher and Orator* of the *age*. Quick is the word. Territory in *great* demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to HUBBARD BROS. PUBS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. xap27

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR PUZZLE WORKERS!

The Judge's second Prize Offering

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

In spite of its more or less complicated character, the JUDGE'S Grand Word Contest, just ended, has proven a great success. By it JUDGE has enlisted over 3000 energetic, spirited and intelligent workers for the Grant Fund, has materially swelled the total previously received through the Grant Monument Committee by the contribution of a good sized check, and has in addition divided $600 among eight successful and happy puzzle workers as a reward for their labor and ingenuity. JUDGE now inaugurates a second contest of an even more popular character than the first—a contest in which every school child can engage and stand an equal chance with older competitors.

Every person who, in conformance with governing rules, sends to the JUDGE Grant Fund, on or before June 15th, 1887 (12 o'clock noon), 50 cts. and the names of the eleven most popular living men in America will be entitled to participate in the contest. The money thus received will be appropriated as follows:

Twenty-five cents will be at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising, will be placed in a common fund to be divided among the six competitors having the fullest list of the most popular men as indicated by a majority of all the lists sent in. The new contest is, in fact, based upon the principles of an election, each competitive paper virtually acting in the nature of a ballot, and the six lists containing the greater number of the eleven names shown to be the most popular by a majority of all the lists will be the successful prize papers.

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. The names and contributions of competitors will be acknowledged (and the progress of the fund shown) from week to week in JUDGE. Governing rules in this week's JUDGE; or circulars mailed on receipt of postage. Requests for copies of paper must be accompanied by ten cents. Address,

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THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
xm11 38 Park Row, New York City

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Nos 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited
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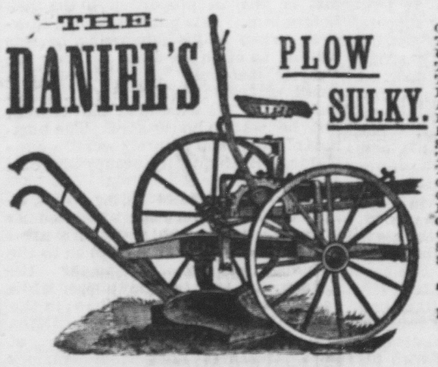

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The Poet.

He sings; and such unscornful few as heed,
Say kindly, "Good, perhaps, but what's the need?"
And others mutter, "Words!
All has been said that there is need to say.
What does he want, this piper bound to play
Before unlistening herds?"

And so the dreams that dazzled him at dawn
Decline, and as the silent night comes on,
Mad pray'r and protest cease;
Yet sickening hope through failure will abide,
Until the hungry heart—unsatisfied—
In death finds its first peace.

And then—one day the wak ening nations say,
"No doubt, this man's was an inspired lay—
Bow to the laureled head!"
And then—he is bewept, and loved, and praised;
And then—enduring monuments are raised
To him long dead, long dead!

THE WITNESS.

During the month of February, 1853, Seth Damon, of Acton, instituted an action at law against Gabriel Butterworth, of the same town, for the recovery of $30,000, of which he claimed that said Butterworth had defrauded him. The circumstances were these:

Butterworth owned and kept the principal store in Acton, and though he had never been regarded as an exemplary gentleman, his honor in business had not been impugned. Those who had the faculty of looking upon the undercurrents of human actions decided that he was a man not bound by honor, but who understood the laws of self-interest too well to be guilty of small meanness in business. What he was capable of doing on a grand scale was not mooted until the occurrence of which I am about to speak.

Seth Damon had removed from Edson to Acton in the fall, and had purchased the iron works. Shortly after concluding the purchase, he had a payment of $30,000 to make, and late on a Saturday afternoon he arrived from New York with the money, part in bank notes, and part of it in gold. When he arrived he found that the parties to whom the money was to be paid had left town, and would not return till Monday. Mr. Butterworth had the only reliable safe vault in town, and to him Damon took the $30,000, asking permission to lodge it in his vault over the Sabbath, which permission was readily and cheerfully granted.

During Sunday night the people of the village were aroused by the alarm of fire; and, upon starting out, it was found that the alarm came from Butterworth's store, but Mr. Butterworth had been active. He had discovered the fire in season, and, with the assistance of his boys had put it out before much damage had been done. Upon looking over the premises it was found that the fire had not only been the work of an incendiary, but that it had been set on fire in several different place.

"How fortunate," said the owner, "that I discovered it in season."

But very soon another discovery was made. The safety vault had been broken open and every dollar it had contained stolen! Here was alarm and consternation. Gabriel Butterworth seemed fit to go crazy.

"For myself I care not," he cried. "A few hundred dollars was all I had in there; but my friend had a great sum."

Immediately search for the robber or robbers was instituted, and word was sent far and near to all sheriffs' and their deputies, and to the police of the cities.

Now, it has so happened that on that very Sunday evening, or, I may say, Sunday night, I, John Watson, had been returning from my brother's, in Dunstable. I had left my hired team at the stable, and on my way to my boarding house I passed the store of Mr. Butterworth. In the back yard of the store was the horse trough, and, being thirsty, I stepped around that way to get a draught of water. As I stooped to drink at the spout of the fountain I saw a gleam of light through a crevice in the shutters of one of the store windows. Curiosity impelled me to go and peer through; for I wondered who could be in there at that hour of a Sunday night. The crevice was quite large, made by a wearing away of the edges of the shutters where they had been caught by the hooks that held them back when open, and through it I looked into the store. I looked upon the wall within which the safety vault was built, and I saw the vault open, and I saw Gabriel Butterworth at work therein. I saw him put large packages into his breast pocket and saw him bring out two or three small canvas bags and set them on the floor by the door that opened toward his dwelling. As I saw him approaching this outer door a second time I thought he might come out, and I went away. It was an hour afterward that I heard the alarm of fire. And it was not until the following morning that I heard of the robbery of the safe.

I was placed in a critical position, but I had a duty to perform. I went to Mr. Damon, and told him what I had seen; and also gave him liberty to call upon me for my testimony in public when he should need it. Until I was called upon I should hold my silence.

While the officers were hunting hither and thither Mr. Damon kept a strict watch upon the movements of Butterworth, and at length detected him in the act of depositing a large sum of money in a bank in Buffalo. Butterworth was then arrested.

This is the way matters stood when I was summoned to appear before the grand jury at Wiltonburg. I went there in company with Mr. Damon, and secured lodgings at the Sabine house. It was a small inn, well and comfortably kept, and frequented by patrons of moderate means. There were two public houses of more fashionable pretensions in the place.

It was on the afternoon of Monday, February 14, that I took quarters at the Sabine House, and after tea I requested the landlord to build a fire in my room, which he did, and also furnished me with a good lamp. It was 8 o'clock, and I sat at the table engaged in reading, when some one tapped at my door. I said "Come in," and a young man named Laban Shaw entered, bringing his carpet bag in his hand. This Shaw I had known very well as a clerk of Gabriel Butterworth, but I had never been intimate with him from the fact that I had never liked him. He must have seen the look of displeasure upon my face, for he quickly said:

"Pardon me, Mr. Watson, I don't mean to intrude I have come down to be present at the examination tomorrow—summoned by Butterworth's man, of course—and I got there too late to get a room with a stove in it; and, worse still, I must take a room with another bed in it, and with a stranger for company. And so, may I just warm my fingers and toes by your fire and leave my carpet bag under your bed?"

He laughed when he spoke of the carpet bag, but yet he did not know what sort of faculty his strange roommate might have for getting up and walking off in the night.

Of course I granted him his request, and he put his carpet bag under my bed and then sat down by my stove, and we chatted sociably enough for half or more without once alluding to the business which had brought the pair of us to Wiltonburg. His conversation was pleasant, and I really came to like the fellow, and I thought of myself that I had been prejudiced against him without cause. At length he arose and bade me good bye, and went away, and shortly afterward I retired.

I had been in bed but a little while when another rap disturbed me, and to my demand of what was wanted, I received an answer from Laban Shaw. He bade me not to light a lamp. He had only come for his night-gown. He could get it in the dark. I arose and unlocked my door, and his apologies were many and earnest. He always slept in winter in a flannel night-gown, and he had thoughtlessly left it in his carpet-bag. He was sorry, very sorry. He had thought to try to sleep without it rather than disturb me, but his room was cold, and——

I cut him short, and told him there was no need of further apology; while he fumbled over his bag, I went to the stove to make double assurance that the fire was all right. I offered to light a match for him, but he said he had got his dress, and all was right. He then went out, and I closed and locked the door after him, and then got back into bed.

But I was not to sleep. I had been very sleepy when Shaw disturbed me, but an entirely different feeling possessed me now. First came a nervous twitching of my limbs, a "crawly" feeling, as some express it; that sensation which induces gaping and yawning, but which no amount of yawning could now subdue. By and by a sense of nightmare stole upon me; and, though perfectly awake, a sense of impending danger possessed me. At length so uncomfortable did I become in my recumbent position that I arose and lighted my lamp, resolved to replenish my fire and dress myself, and see if I could not read away my nervous fit.

My lamp was lighted, and as I returned to the bedstead for my slippers, my attention was attracted by a string which lay upon the carpet; a string leading from the bed to the door. I stooped to examine it and found it fast at both ends. I brought the lamp, and took a more careful survey. The string was a fine silken trout line, new and strong, one end of which disappeared beneath the bed, and the other beneath the door. In my then present condition I was suspicious of evil, and my senses were painfully keen. Raising the hanging edge of the coverlet I looked under the bed. The carpet bag which Laban Shaw had left there, partly open, with the silken line leading out from it. What could it mean? Had the man accidentally carried the end of the line away with his night dress without noticing it? I drew the bag out from beneath the bed, and as I held it apart I saw within a double-barreled pistol, both hammers cocked, bright concussion caps gleaming upon the tubes, while the silken line, with double end, was made fast to the triggers! And I saw that the muzzle of the pistol barrels were inserted into the end of an oblong box, or case, of galvanized iron. And I comprehended, too, that a very slight pull upon that string might have discharged the pistol, and, therefore, that a man outside of my door might have done that thing.

For a little time my hands trembled so that I dared not touch the infernal contrivance; but at length I composed myself and went at work. First, I cut the string with my knife, and then, as carefully as possible, I eased down the hammers of the pistol, after which I drew it from the iron case. I had just done this when I heard a step in the hall outside the door. Quick as thought I sprang up and turned the key, and threw the door open, and before me, revealed by the light of my own lamp, stood Laban Shaw. He was frightened when he saw me, and trembled like an aspen. I was stronger than he at any time, and now he was a child in my hands. I grasped him by the collar and dragged him into my room, and I pointed the double barreled pistol at his breast, and I told him I would shoot him as I would shoot a dog if he gave me occasion.

He was abject and terrified. Like a whipped cur he crawled at my feet and begged for mercy. His master had hired him to do it with promise of great reward. It had transpired that my testimony before the jury would be conclusive of Butterworth's guilt, and Butterworth had taken this means to get rid of me. In his great terror the poor accomplice made a full confession, and when he had told all, I released my grasp. He begged that I would let him go, but I dared not—my duty would not allow it. I rang the bell, and in time the hostler, who slept in the office, answered my summons. I sent him for an officer, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing my prisoner led safely away.

On the following day the carpet bag was taken before the grand jury and the iron case examined by an experienced chemist, assisted by an old armorer from the arsenal. It was found to contain a fulminate of mercury, mixed with bits of iron; and it was the opinion of both the chemist and the armorer that the power of the terrific explosive agent, had it been ignited, as it was placed beneath my bed, would not only have been sufficient to blow me to atoms, but that it would also have literally stripped and shivered to fragments all of the house above it.

And a single pull of the silken string would have been sufficient to this horrible end! And but for my nervous waking—my incubus of foreboding—the destroyer would have come; the fatal cord would have been touched, the mine sprung and I should have been launched into eternity as if on the lightning's bolt.

And so Gabriel Butterworth did not procure the destruction of my testimony, but, through that testimony, the grand jury found cause for indictment of far graver character than had at first been anticipated; and of those graver charges he was convicted. Seth Damon received back the full share he had intrusted to the false man's care, and shortly afterward I entered into business with him, and to-day Seth Damon and I are partners. Laban Shaw came out from prison and went to Idaho. I have not heard of him since. Gabriel Butterworth did not live to serve out his full term of sentence.

The Blue Jay.

When he has more of any special dainty than he can eat at the moment, as meat, or bread and milk, he hides it at the back of his tray. And when outside, nothing can be droller than the air of concern with which he goes around the floor, picking up any small thing he finds left purposely for him, a burnt match, a small key, stray pins, or a marble, and seeks the very best and most secluded spot in the room in which to hide it. A pin he takes lengthwise in his mouth, which he closes as though he had swallowed it, as at first I feared he had. He has no doubt the best place for that; he long ago decided that between the leaves of a book is safest. So he proceeds at once to find a convenient volume, and thrusts the pin far out of sight. A match gives him the most trouble. He tries the creacks under the grooves in the moulding of the doors, the base board, between the matting and the wall, or under a rocker; in each place he puts it carefully, and pounds it in, then he hops off, attempting to look unconcerned, as if he had not been doing anything.

But if he sees that he is observed, or the match is too plainly in sight, he removes it, and begins again, running and hopping around on the floor with the most solemn, business-like air, as though he had the affairs of nations on his shoulders, the match thrust nearly its whole length into his mouth. The place usually decided upon is an opening between the breadth of matting. It is amusing when he chances to get hold of a box of matches, accidently left open, for he feels the necessity and importance of disposing of each one, and is busy in proportion to the task before him. It is not so pleasing, however, when in his hammering, he sets one off, as often he does; for they are "parlor matches," and light with a small explosion, which frightens him half out of his wits, and me as well, lest he set the house afire. The business of safely and securely secretin gone match, will frequently occupy him half an hour.

He finds the oddest hiding-places, as in a castor between the wheel and its frame; up inside the seat of a stuffed chair, to reach which he flies on to the webbing, and goes in among the springs; in the side of my slipper while on my foot; in the loop of a bow; in the plaits of a ruffle; under a pillow. Often when I get up, a shower of jay's treasures falls from various hiding-places about my dress—nails, matches, shoe buttons, and others; and I am never sure that I shall not find soft, milk-soaked bread in my slipper. But the latest discovery and most annoying of his receptacles, is in my hair. He delights in standing on the high back of my rocking-chair, or on my shoulder, and he soon discovered several desirable hiding-places conveniently near, such as my ear, and under the loosely dressed hair. I did not object to his using these, but when he attempted to tuck away some choice thing between my lips, I rebelled. I never expect to find a key-hole that he can reach free from bread crumbs, and the openings of my waste basket are usually decorated with objects half driven in.

Courting in Church.

An exchange relates that a young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible (open) with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse fifth—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the Second Chapter of Ruth, verse tenth—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him: "Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John—"I had many things to write. I will not with pen and ink write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.

The Strange "Remedies" Applied Among Various People in Days Gone By.

A French man of letters, M. Henri Gaidoz, has just published a most curious and valuable work on mad dogs ("La Rage et St. Hubert") which demonstrates the continuity, not only of madness in the dog, but of folly in the man. Dogs, says a writer with reference to this book, have probably gone mad from the beginning, and man has, from the beginning, tried to cure himself with "a hair," or a portion of the flesh of the dog that bit him. Pliny in his natural history recommends a luncheon of boiled dog as the sovranest thing on earth for hydrophobia. "They all do it" in Europe, in India, in China, and M. Gaidoz quotes Mr. Taylor and the Edna. *Notes and Queries*, with many other authorities in this ludicrous piece of popular medicine. Putting on the wound a burnt cinder of a dog is also a good prescription, according to Pliny. Mad dogs are far older than Pliny, and are mentioned in the Eighth book of the Iliad. As to why a dog goes mad, beyond his wish "to serve his private ends" (the explanation of Goldsmith), the ancients and foreign peoples had a variety of opinions. Sir Richard Burton, in his "Pilgrimage to Mecca," found that Arab dogs go mad when they have tasted of flesh that falls from heaven. The foam of the sea, in classical times, was thought to turn dogs mad which drank it; but a dog which would drink sea-foam would do any thing, and is clearly mad already. As M. Gaidoz remarks, in popular medicine every disease is caused either by enchantment or by the indwelling of a devil (as in epilepsy), or by worms, which may be short for "microbes." In Scotland the wise man still shows you, in a basin of water, the worms that cause toothache. They are not exactly big enough to use for bait for trout, but they are many thousands of times bigger than microbes. The "worm" that makes dogs go deranged is presumed to reside in his tail, which the human, therefore, are often at pains to bite off—a process frowned on by more educated enthusiasts. Needles to add that the root of the dogrose has been recommended as a cure, simply because the flower is called dogrose.

"Another way," as the cookery books have it, of curing hydrophobia in ancient times was to drink the water of a certain fountain in Arcadia. The earth of Lemos taken in water was also excellent. In Mme. de Sevigne's time people went to the seaside for hydrophobia. Oddly enough, the Greeks do not appear to have employed cauterization. The goddess who cured mad dogs and their bites was naturally Diana, "whose joy," as we think no less an authority than Richardus Swivellerus observes, "is in the chase," and who, therefore, is interested in hounds. The goddess Diana is fled; but if M. Gaidoz be right the power of the goddess in the matter of hydrophobia is not yet extinct; it has only been handed on to St. Hubert. This gentleman was of the blood of King Pharamond. We all know how he met miraculous stag, with a crucifix between its horns, and how he was converted. It is less familiar that Our Lady, when he was consecrated bishop, sent him down a beautiful stole from Heaven, in the hands of an angel. This stole still exists in the town of St. Hubert—Poix is the station—and you reach the holy place by tramway. It is not the physical relics of St. Hubert that now work miracles and cures hydrophobia; it is the sacred stole that fell from Heaven. The stole is used in the exorcism of evil spirits generally; and is so efficacious that it has before now made a dragon as mild as a sheep. People bitten by mad dogs were confused, perhaps, with the common herd of people possessed with devils by the church. The way in which the stole is used has now now to be described. That method is at least as old as the eleventh century, and even then was styled "the ordinary manner." The process is called *la taille*. The patient is taken into the treasury of the abbey, where the relics lie. The penitent (for that is the technical term) kneels before the priest, who recites certain formulæ, after which the penitent utters a brief prayer to St. Hubert. Then the priest, with a pen-knife, makes a shallow incision in the skin of the forehead of the man who has been bitten. The skin is slightly raised, and a thead of two of the sacred stole that was brought down by the angel is introduced. A bandage is then put round the head and worn for nine days. The cure, in fact, is merely the bodily insertion into the flesh of a sacred object, a scrap of a relic.

The Gamey Blue Catfish.

All my life I have taken great delight in fishing, and have had the pleasure of landing many of the game fishes of our waters. Among those which have furnished the most sport is the blue or channel cat. Of all the fish that I ever hooked it makes the hardest fight for its life. It differs from bass in that they, when struck, leap out of the water and rush through it with their mouths open, thus making it much easier to conquer and land them; while the catfish takes the hook in its mouth and starts for the bottom of the stream or lake with a vim that will test the tackle of the best expert. I have had more real sport with it than with any other fish I ever tackled. It is full of fight from the strike to the landing net, and requires longer to bring it to land than any other of its weight.

A foreign device for cutting stone consists of a cord of three steel wires rather loosely twisted together, running around pulleys like a band-saw. The swift succession of blows from the ridges of the cord delivered along a narrow line disintegrate the stone rapidly.

—Professor Gleason, the horse trainer, will appear at London, England, July 4, and then "do" the Continent.

FASHION NOTES.

—Jet beads are set in clusters in the brown straw revers coronet, and thus black and brown make up the entire bonnet. Black lace crowns are laid over colored tulle as a transparent, notably over heliotrope, green and old rose, and the tulle is bouillonne on a wire frame, making a very light bonnet. White lace crowns are with jet and colored beaded brims.

—Something quite new is an underskirt of fancy velveteen, embroidered with mauve. The overskirt and bodice of mauve figured delaine. The waist and bodice trimming of the velveteen. The dress is of smoke-colored barege, with beaded merveilleux panel. The side of bodice and sleeve trimming of beaded merveilleux, large silver buttons and undersleeves of cream muslin.

—A very pretty skirt and tourneur, all in one, was of blue and copper-colored glace silk, plain in front, with one pinked-out flounce all round, and a number of superposed flounces at the back, reaching from top to bottom, the whole being put on to a plain band encircling the waist. A very supple circle of fine steel lies concealed under each flounce, but the whole skirt is charmingly light of weight.

—An inclination is shown to make lower soft crowns of silk, of lace and of beads for bonnets with straw or beaded brims, a fashion that may prove popular for the theatre. These are handkerchief crowns in soft, easy folds, with some of the corners turned up in points in front. They are made of surah, wrought with beads, or of repped silk of rich quality, yet very soft, and also of lace.

—Spring mantles are short and scarf-like; contrasting materal covers the arm from the shoulders to the elbows, and long, narrow fronts end in rosettes or bows of ribbon, or in tassels of jet. Passementerie mantles are novel, and there are lace and grenadine and silk mantles that are covered with jet ornaments. Some fringes extend from the shoulder to the end of the mantle, covering it entirely, and there are also fringes thirty-seven inches deep, made of separate jet strands, that cover the long fronts of the mantle.

—Mantles for the demi-saison are made in the shape of a redingote, quite plain at the sides, and opening both in front and at the back over a plaited part. The material is French or Indian cashmere or very light fancy cloth. In some models the plain parts alone are of woolen material, and the plaited ones of faille or gros-grain silk. This is very pretty in soft shades of beige, gray or fawn color, with ornaments of silk passementerie to match upon the back and front skirt and bodice and upon the sleeves.

—Watered silk is shown in some new patterns, or, more correctly speaking, very old styles revived—styles that were old in the days when the most ancient of our living votaries of fashion were in their early youth. There are moires with brocaded figures in them and with wandering lines or stripes that look like a straying rill trickling over the smooth surface of the fabric. A few of the conventional watered silks with which we are familiar are always in demand, and in white are among the regular evening goods.

—The most fashionable style of silk just now is French faille of the soft, rich quality called veloutine. A very handsome visiting dress of this style of faille, in a medium shade of steel-gray, is slightly draped in front and at the back and slit open all the way down on the left side to show an underskirt of dark blue and steel-gray shot glace silk. The bodice is peaked and put on with plaited fronts to a shoulder-piece of the shot silk, which comes down into a deep point both in front and at the back. The sleeves are entirely of the shot silk, with small peaked revers of the steel-gray faille.

—Jackets for the street are made of barred or striped cloths of dark colors, or if the favorite Suede and tan shades that are always used in the spring, and are now worn with a variety of dresses. Both double and single breasted jackets will be worn, and many are completed by a hood made very full, broad and round, or else more slender and sharply pointed. Horn buttons, with eyes in the centre, or else tinted pearl bottons, are used in two rows on the double-breasted coats; for single-breasted coats and smaller lasting or braid buttons.

—A walking dress has a skirt and vest of diagonal striped woolen material in two shades of sage green, bodice and overskirt of biscuit delaine, striped with green. The pointed trimming of the bodice, the revers, cuffs, epaulets and collar are of broche velvet. Another walking dress has an underskirt of pale blue delaine, trimmed with golden brown velvet ribbon; overskirt and jacket of pale blue delaine, pointed with shaded brown florets, revers, collar and cuffs, of golden brown velvet, vest of the plain delaine. The next is of cigar-brown cashmere, with panels and vest of oak and brown brocade. The bodice is trimmed with large metal buttons.

—Another is of merveilleux satin of the now fashionable shade of red called tison, or red-hot charcoal, such as one sees in a wood-fire just before it is consumed to ashes; it is trimmed with one deep flounce of the satin, veiled over with black lace. The front is plain, the back is arranged in a series of gathered puffings, with a gathered lace border over each. This underskirt is suitable to wear with an elegant costume. Others are of plain blue or rose-colored surah, trimmed with white lace very discreetly stiffened with whalebone, and are meant to wear either with evening dresses or else with elegant matinees to match. The matinee, as our lady readers are aware, is a long, half-fitting jacket which forms part of the coquettish dishabille of a lady of elegance. The fashionable matinee this spring is of light-colored surah, trimmed with white lace, forming a ruche round the neck and coming in a quilling down the front, or else opening over a lace plastron. There is often a good deal of twilled lace to match upon the skirt.

HORSE NOTES.

—Dr. Marshall should get up some gentlemen's road races.

—Sam Keys wants to sell his pacer Charley Friel, record 2.18.

—Beacon Park, Boston, will soon be cut up into building lots.

—Sheridan has been selected as starter for the St. Louis Spring Meeting.

—What has become of the "Dutch pacers?" Are there none any more?

—John Madden has purchased the br. g. Pegassus from Robert Young.

—Jack Phillips drove John Madden's ch. s. Sortie, 4 year old, a half mile in 1.26 recently.

—Dick Roche has secured the pooling privileges for the St. Louis Spring Meeting for $22,500.

—Charles Wagner, former owner of Phyllis, has purchased Lena Turpin, record 2.40, for $500.

—Byron McClelland has sold his 3-year-old King Ban colt, Jaubert, to Green Morris for $500.

—Captain Elmhurst, of Kentucky, has just imported twelve thoroughbred mares from England.

—Dan Strouse says he has a "corker" now, and likes him better than his old favorite horse Nigger.

—John C. Rulon, of Swedesboro, N. J., has a 5-year-old colt by Messenger Chief that is quite speedy.

—A. M. Quinton, of Trenton, N. J., has purchased the ch. s. Naaman from J. H. Schultz, of Brooklyn.

—The little bay pacing mare Jennie Gould is said to have recently pulled a 105-pound road wagon a half mile in 1.12.

—Mr. Morrissey, owner of Montana Regent, signalized his debut on the turf by winning the first race at Memphis with Rose.

—Mr. Corbett offers to bet $2500 to $5000 that Guy Wilkes will lower his record to 2.13½ before the end of the present season.

—Mr. George H. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., lost, recently the bay mare Witch, foaled 1882, by St. Martin, dam Witchery, by Waverley.

—J. H. Schultz, of Brooklyn, has purchased from General B. F. Tracy the bay mare Mayenne, by Wedgewood, dam Bicara, by Harold.

—John Condon has purchased a black gelding, 6-year-old, from Russel Railey, of Versailles, Ky. It is claimed the horse can trot in 2.30.

—It is said that nearly all the money with which Billy Gilmore has been backed for the Suburban comes from Nashville, where the greatest confidence in his ability to land the great event exists.

—The Detroit Driving Club has decided to offer $25,000 in purses to be trotted for at its summer meeting, July 19, 20, 21 and 22. Entries are to close May 16, to be payable on the installment plan.

—Bob Young when speeding his horse on the track does not seem to stand "pinching." When another person with his horse gets to Young's wagon wheel he gradually pulls over in front of them.

—The young stallion Prince Harold, by Harold, dam Minnie Nutt, by Nutwood, died suddenly at Pittsburg, on April 8. He was owned by Mr. Paul H. Hacke and was a half brother to Prince Belmont.

—Jack Hayden, record 2.23 has been bought by Dr. William Sheppard, of Ottawa, Ill., at a reported price of $6000. Thomas Fitzmaurice, who sold him, is said to have purchased him from a band of gypsies a year ago for $650.

—We have received a catalogue from Engletree Stock Farm, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. They have some choice stock, including several Messenger Chiefs and two out of the dam of Prince Wilkes. Their stallions are Storm King and Henry.

—The Indiana and Michigan Trotting Circuit, consisting of Terre Haute, Columbus, Jackson, Lansing, Ionia and East Saginaw, will hold meetings covering the date from June 7 to July 15, and offering $28,650 in purses for trotters, pacers and runners.

—Mambrino Time, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Puss Prall, the dam of Lady Stout, 3-year-old, record of 2.29, died on the 13th inst., at the home of his owner, I. B. Stout, Woodford county, Ky. Mambrino Time was the sire of the ch. m. Four Corners; the Macey Bros. gave her a record of 2.28. He was also the sire of Emmett, 2.29½.

—A dispatch states that a big match has been made, to be run on the third day of the Memphis spring Meeting. It is said that the owners of Montana Regent, Elkwood, and Jim Gray have agreed to nominate those horses, and that Captain Brown will be willing to add Troubadour or Blue Wing. The stakes are to be $500 each; $1000 added by the club, and the distant to be a mile and a quarter.

—George W. Voorhis, the ex-driver, of Detroit, has received a letter from A. J. Prince Smith, dated at Vienna, Austria, stating that the trotting mare Phyllis, record 2.15½, which he purchased recently for exdort to Austria, died on shipboard. The mare was valued at $13,000, having been bought of Charles Wagner, of Dickerson's landing, Ont., for the sum barely a month ago. Phyllis was bred and raised and taught to trot by Charles Wagner and was 13 years old, 16½ hands high, by Phil Sheridan, dam by Tom Sayers.

—Ban Fox, by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton, died at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento, Cal., on March 30, from pertonitis. Ban Fox was bred in 1883, by Major B. G. Thomas, at the Dixiana Stud, in Kentucky, and sold at the Dixiana sale as yearlings in 1884 to Messrs. Cinn & Morgan for $1475. As a 2-year-old he started eight times, winning five, including the Horse Traders' Stakes at St. Louis, in which he beat Bankrupt and Blue Wing. He also won the Saratoga Stakes, and at Monmouth Park the rich Champion Stallion Stakes, after which Mr. Haggin purchased him for $20,000. He had a bad leg the time, and in California was entered for it, but was a great favorite for the Kentucky Derby, for which he was scratched, and his mate, Ben Brush, started instead.

"ONLY AFTER DEATH."

What Wonders the Microscope Has Done for Us.

NO LONGER OBLIGED TO DIE, TO FIND OUT "WHAT'S KILLING US."

One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulterations of food and medicines.

This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge:

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fuller idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearances are seen in the fluids passed it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one.

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the development of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed for more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formerly died of what was called general debility, nervous breakdown, dropsy, paralysis, heart disease, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., are now known to have really died of kidney disease, because, had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. To-day the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by laymen, outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men to indorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, if it is such a "God-send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized.

We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz: they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd.

Mr. Warner's statement—that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using cheap or injurious substances for those ingredients would jeopardize its quality and reputation; and that Warner's safe cannot be made in small quantities on account of the expensive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seems to us to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all diseases of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation of its extraordinary reputation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficent discovery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all-important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

CUSTOMER—"But, sir, this coat that you have made for me is too small. Can't you change it?" Clothing Dealer—"No, sir. The only thing that you can do is to get an anti-fat cure, and grow thinner."

"I SHALL go to Labrador for the salmon this year."

"Vewy jolly. I shall shoot the mewy gwouse, my boy, in Scotland."

Have you got a moor?"

"Well, no; but I've a bwan new suit of shepherd plaid twousaws and a Scotch tewtaw, ye know."

FIRST gentleman, looking at a painting hung near the ceiling in the art gallery—"What do you think of Daub's latest painting?" Second gentleman—"Simply heavenly!" "Well, yes, it is pretty high up, isn't it?"

ENDING of a boy's letter from boarding school: "I can't write any more, for my feet are so cold I can't hold a pen. Your affectionate son, Tommy."

FARM NOTES.

PLANTS IN POTS.—Care should be taken to see that plants in pots are given good drainage. This is best secured by putting a lot of broken bricks or pieces of broken pots in the bottom of the flower-pot. These pieces should be as large as a hazelnut or even larger. Over these pieces some dried moss, sphagnum or peat should be placed, or even a handful of dry grass, if nothing better can be had. This will prevent the earth from falling among the fragments and will insure complete drainage. It is supposed, of course, that the regular flower-pots are used with a hole at the bottom for the escape of the water. If a box or other vessel be used a hole should be made in the bottom. Persons who have never tried the above method will be surprised with the difference it will make in their plants. The earth in the pots could be kept moist, but not wet, soggy nor cold.

THERE are farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have poor pasture in summer and no shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no convenience for making butter; the milk is set where there are no arrangements for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter; and neither the quantity nor quality nor any index of what a cow can do, is kept.

WHEN you select your calves to raise, first decide which ones you intend to keep for the dairy, as they should not be fed so high as those intended for beef. A calf forced from the start will never lose its tendency to convert all its feed to fat, which is a highly objectionable characteristic of a milch cow. A calf that is intended for the dairy when grown, may without injury be fed with coarse enough material to cause it to become somewhat pot-bellied,

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FLOWERS IN POTATOES.—A good way to preserve flowers in bloom for long carriage; or in baskets or vases which will not hold water, is to stick the stems into holes bored in raw potatoes. There is moisture enough in a large potato to support a flower for a long time in a cool place. The potatoes can easily be hidden by mosses or leaves.

PURE, wholesome milk in a clean cellar or milk house, where the temperature is not over seventy degrees, will keep sweet for thirty-six hours, and will not become thick under forty-eight hours. Otherwise something is wrong with the cows. A cow exposed to the hot sun in a pasture, or having impure water to drink, can not be in a healthy condition, and the first appearence of trouble will be the premature souring of the milk.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos.

The new mode of piano construction, invented and introduced by Mason & Hamlin in 1882 is an assured success, trusted and proved, many of the best judges having pronounced it "the greatest improvement in pianos of the century." By it musical tones of remarkable brightness and purity are obtained, and tuning is required less than one-quarter as often as in the old system. An illustrated catalogue, fully explaining the improvements will be sent free to any address.

Truth is impossible to be soild by any outward touch as the sunbeam.

Something New

and most important. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, can furnish you work that you can do at great profit and live at home, wherever you are located. Either sex; all ages. Asa P. Rand, Westboro, Mass., writes us that he made $69 profit in a single day. Every worker can make from $5 to $25 and upwards per day. All is new. Capital not required; you are started free. Full particulars free. Send your address at once.

THE hardest work for the poultrymen is keeping vermin out of the coops. New coops are not exempt. By using kerosene on the roosts, removing the droppings frequently and whitewashing the walls once every month the vermin may be prevented.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Better strong within than strong without.

Wonderful success everywhere. *Hop Plasters* for weak parts, severe aches, strains, backache.

Hop Plasters soothe, stimulate and strengthen weak and tired muscles. Cure pains and aches.

No lady should live in perpetual fear, and suffer from the more serious troubles that so often appear, when Dr. Kilmer's COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY is certain to prevent and cure Tumor and Cancer there.

Nature alway asserts her rights, and abounds in means of gladness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

With some folks, what you wear counts for more than what you are.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

The terror of being thought poor has been the ruin of thousands.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A good man cares not for the reproofs of evil men.

"THE LEE BOOK," a companion to the "Grant Book." The personal memoirs of R. E. Lee, edited by his former military secretary, Gen. A. L. Long, and embracing much material of a private and personal nature never before published. Agents are reporting great sales.—one took 79 orders in one day. Large octavo volume, fully illustrated with steel plates, etc., containing the maps used by Lee in his campaigns, together with a large map of the entire seat of war, from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Over 700 pages. Bound in cloth, price, $3.75.

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100 STYLES OF ORGANS $22. TO $900.

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CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually, cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff

HAY-FEVER A Quick Relief & Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Reduced to a Skeleton by Disease, and Restored to Health with Dr. Pardee's Remedy.

Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—In April, 1883, I was prostrated by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism and was confined to my bed four months. I was attended by the best medical skill, but rapidly grew worse until I was reduced to a mere skeleton.

The disease had gone to my lungs and to the region of my heart, and I was finally given up by the physiclans, who said I could live but a few hours at most, and that all they could do was to make me as easy as possible by killing the pain by frequent injections of morphine. I was finally advised by a friend to take Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy. Upon being asked as to giving it to me, the physician said: "I have no faith in patent medicines, but give it to him; it will not hurt him."

I was then so near dead that my limbs were cold below the knees, and a numb sensation began to creep over my body, and I suffered with great pain in my chest and about my heart. After I had taken the first few doses I experienced more pain than before, for it seemed to drive the pain from the vital parts toward the extremities. I continued to take it according to directions. Four days after, the physician who gave me up called to see me, and said I was much better. In about four weeks I could sit up; I then gained very fast and became as well as ever.

CHAS. O. BARNUM.

Brother of D. C. Barnum, Attorney, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, to whom persons can refer.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

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The Latest and Most Powerful Story of Army Society Life, entitled

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By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

If you want to succeed in life, be thorough in your work, whatever it is.

Storm Signals.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, Consumption of the Lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, glandular swellings, and kindred *outward* manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the system, attacks the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and break down. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great remedy for this, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood. It improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted system.

Home is the first and most important school of character.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs, and fear of consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and it will cure you. By druggists.

Giving too much attention to soft hands indicates a soft head.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is as natural to die as to be born.

---

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A NEIGHBORLY BOY.—He was a bright, talkative boy of eight or nine years, and he rang the door-bell of a house on Brush street the other day and asked to see the lady of the house. He was admitted, and when she came into the parlor he said: "I belong to the family who just moved in next door." "Yes." "We want to be neighborly. Are you coming to call on ma?" "Why—why, child, I don't know." "You'd better come. Then she can come over to see you. She's a great woman to talk, and she'll show you the place where she had a felon on her hand. You want to be neighborly, don't you?" I—I suppose so." Well, then, I'll borrow a hunk of butter, and you come over and borrow our clothes-bars, and we'll soon be acquainted. We ain't a bit stuck up, even if we have got a mantel in the parlor. Well, good-bye."

REWARD OF VIRTUE.—Omaha Dame: "My dear, elopements are becoming so common that I am dreadfully worried about our daughter; she is so romantic, you know." Husband: "Don't be afraid; I'm on the lookout for anything of that sort." "Well, the paper tells of a pretty girl in College Corner, Indiana, who eloped one Sunday while the family were at church." "George! I never thought of that; did she get away?" "Well, no; her father saw the couple as they drove past the church, gave chase and got her back; but if it had been our daughter, dear, we wouldn't have had any such good luck." I'd like to know why?" "Why, you are always asleep in church, you know."

"I HEARD a funny story the other day," said a lady who has been poor and is now rich. "The wife of a millionaire called on a friend of mine recently, just before luncheon-hour, and, of course, must be invited to stay. My friend is not rich, and, as it happened, had hash for luncheon. What should she do? Put a bold face on it? She did, and set the millionnairess down to the plebian dish.

"There was an awful pause, and then, 'Oh, what a delicious dish! I really must have the recipe for my cook. Pray tell me what it is.' My friend was astounded, but gave the recipe, and within a week it was served up at a swell lunch party and voted the hit of the menu. Fact, I assure you."

HE WAS seated across the room.

"Harry," she said, "if a fire were to break out suddenly in the house, what would be your first impulse, do you think?"

"Well, my first thought would be for you, of course. I would get you to a place of safety and then do what I could to extinguish the flames."

"That would be very nice of you, Harry, to think of me first; but if a fire were to break out now, for instance, wouldn't you lose valuable time reaching me from way across the room?"

HOW SHE CORNERED HIM.—Young Smallwood (looking over the photographs)—"Who is this homely-looking baby, Miss Dashaway?"

Miss D.—"Oh, that is a picture of myself at the age of two years."

Young Smallwood—"Ah! Well, you know, the homely babies always grow to be pretty, and vice versa."

Miss D.—"Yes; but that photograph is not at all like me. I was a very pretty child."

And then what can he say?

"WELL, you do paint beautiful, beautiful," said old Mrs. Greengrass to young Chlomindy, the artist, who is staying at her house while on a sketching tour.

"Thanks, madam, thanks," says the grateful Chlomindy.

"Well, you do. I don't know but I'll have you paint up our farm wagon while you're here and let it go on your board. I b'leeve you could do it first rate. We'd want something real fancy; red and yeller an'—"

Chlomindy had fled.

"YES," said Mr. Hendricks to the minister, "I am proud of that dog. Why, he knows the different days of the week." Just then the dog began to run to a gun which stood in the corner, then back to his master, and wag his tail. "He's made a mistake this time, pa," said Bobby; "he thinks it's Sunday."

HE (referring to painting): "Don't you think the introduction of one or two birds would give you a little more life, Miss Bessie?" She (referring to lunch): "How thoughtful of you, Mr. Short, and how delicately you put the invitation!" And he had to run her over to the near-by hotel and order broiled quail for two.

Political Temperance Parties.

It would be the most remarkable thing in the history of the world if the little harmless Moxie Nerve Food plant should substitute the use of stimulants, and take the wind out of the sails of the political temperance parties. There is the best of authority for the statement that the drinker is better satisfied with it, and the liquor dealer has to keep it or lose his custom. It is a powerful factor that they can make just as much money on it, and pay no license. Also, the women and churches back it to the utmost. All the dealers say its sale is enormous. The company putting it on the market offer the chemists $5,000 if they can find anything in it more deleterious than common bitter-root and winter-green. We thank God it can do so well without harm.

Two young wives are talking of their husbands.

"You can't imagine," said one, "what a stupid blockhead Charles is."

"And Henry!" ejaculated the other. "Why, his head must be made of wood or something harder, for plates and dishes break on it with as little difficulty as the sea upon a rock."

A SMALL boy surprised his teacher at one of the grammar schools yesterday by asking her how far a procession of the presidents of the United States would reach if they were placed in a row. On her expressing her ignorance he calmly announced: "From Washington to Cleveland."

Spring is the best time to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The best thing to take is **Peculiar** Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation possesses curative powers unequalled by any other medicine. Be sure to get Hood's. Do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a Positive Cure
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE PLASTER

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Stop that Cold, Cough, and Tickling in the Throat. Arrest that Catarrh, Bronchitist or Asthma. This Remedy relieves quickly, Cures permanently. It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats and death from Consumption. Prepared at DR. KILMER'S DISPENSARY, Binghamton, N. Y. Letters of Inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free). Sold by Druggists.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver [illegible], and a sure cure, etc. Free from Mercury. Vegetable Ingredients. [illegible] PANTON, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886.

Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man.

N. S. J. STRIDER.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

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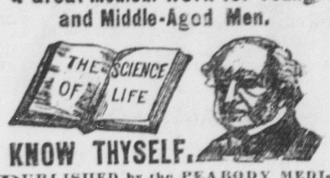
EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.



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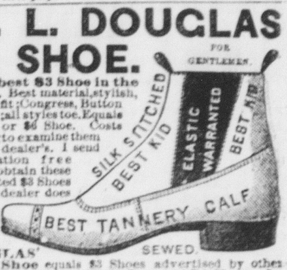
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.



The best $3 Shoe in the world. Best material, stylish, perfect fit; Congress, Button or Lace; all styles toe. Equals any $5 or $6 Shoe. Costs nothing to examine them at your dealer's. I send information free how to obtain these celebrated $3 Shoes if your dealer does not keep them. W. L. DOUGLAS' $2.50 Shoe equals $3 Shoes advertised by other firms. Boys all wear W. L. Douglas' $2 Shoe. *Beware of fraud. None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom of each Shoe.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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293 COLUMBUS Combined MANURE SPREADERS & FARM WAGONS sold the first year. The cheapest Spreader out and the only kind that can be attached to old wagons. All are warranted. Prices mailed free. Forsyth Jacklin Co. Columbus, Ohio.

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PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. (Physicians' fees by express, prepaid. $2.50.) After per box. 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Agts., Phila., Pa.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary.

Invaluable in every School and at every Fireside.

A DICTIONARY, 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, a GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, of 25,000 Titles, and a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, of nearly 10,000 Noted Persons, ALL IN ONE BOOK.

Contains 3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

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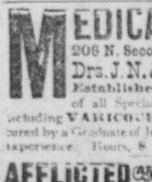

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FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. In Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying expressage on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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MEDICAL OFFICES, 206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK. Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 27, 1887.

SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS

—O—SPRING GOODS.—O—

We wish to announce to our many customers in Penns Valley that we are daily receiving new goods. The Spring Styles are out and we are getting them early in the season. Come along and see the New Styles.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

We have just receivee a large lot of Fish, and are sending them out at astonishing low figures. We ask all to come and examine goods and prices.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Spring Mills Methodists talk of building a new church.

——Some of the Centre Hall windows show beautiful flowers.

——I, I, I—pinkeye—anybody that don't have the pinkeye now, ain't much, and we've it.

—— Bellefonte is looking for a boom the coming summer—some 70 houses are to be built.

——One of Tusseyville's teachers, N. B. Spangler, will open a school at Pine Grove.

——Our neighbor, John Kennedy, is on the sick list. Hope he will be able to be about again soon.

—Mrs. Joseph Shirk is getting better from the stroke of apoplexy which prostrated her two weeks ago.

——Mr. Simon Harper, of the firm of Harper & Kreamer, is suffering from a severe bealing on the right index finger.

——It is given as a fact, that a fellow who hasn't pinkeye, will not stand a good chance for a nomination next fall.

——A man who don't advertise is like winking at a girl with blue glasses on. No one knows what you are doing but yourself.

——The Watsontown *Record* says that the latest report is that the new Reading shops are to be built on the Slifer farm, at Lewisburg.

——W. H. Bartholomew, keeps all kinds of plaster constantly on hand and will furnish the same as cheap as any body in the county,

——Judge Furst landed a 16 inch speckled beauty at the opening of the trout season. We'll bet his Huntingdon associates will go him two better.

— The Methodists, it seems from the official figures just published, gained 100,000 members in 1886, and now number over 2,000,000 in the United States.

——Rev. Fischer, will administer the Lord's supper in the Luth. church of this place next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon previous.

——Two young horses belonging to Wm. Keller, of near this place, died last week; congestion of the lungs caused the death of one and inflamation, the death of the other animal.

——The Centre Hall roller mill still continues to have orders ahead for Cream and Calla Lily flour, which prove to be among the best brands manufactured; demand for them is constantly increasing.

——In the Mifflin county court, on Tuesday, the three girls who were indicted for the murder of John Akely, on last Christmas day, were discharged. The Commonwealth failed to sustain the grave charge.

——David George Meek had a valuable cow killed by lightning Friday evening of last week. The cow was standing tied in the stable, the lightning striking the rod and the rod being out of place just above the wall caused it to penetrate and kill the cow instantly.

——Do the parents of this town know that their boys are getting to be cigarette smokers? the little fellows need looking after as they are not aware of the perniciousness of the habit and the detriment it will prove to the health of the boys. It were far better if no cigaretts were sold to boys.

——It's perfectly awful. At Selinsgrove a set of fellows are fighting the water works and now they call them mossbacks. Thats awful—to be a moss back. We guess we haint any mossbacks in Centre Hall, if we had, we want to get out of it instanter. To be a "mossback" is perfectly awful.

——Arbor day was not observed to any extent in this section this year, but we notice a number of our property holders are planting ornamental and shade tress along the front of their residences. It don't matter when they are planted just so they are planted. Nearly every property on the main street of our town has a line of shade trees which, when full grown, will greatly add to the appearance of our little village.

——On Saturday evening the barn located on the farm owned by Howard McFarland, near Milroy, was totally consumed by fire. Three horses, 16 cattle and 125 sheep perished in the flames, together with a large amount of wheat, corn, oats and hay, and all the farming implements used on the farm. Mr. Crissman, the tenant occupying the farm, says the cause of the fire is involved in a mystery, but the supposition is that it was of incendiary origin. We have not learned the amount of loss, but have been informed that there is an insurance on the barn of $1,300, but none on the stock or grain.—Free Press.

CHANGES OF 40 AND 50 YEARS.

There is one notable change in this county, and particularly in this valley, in the almost total absence of stillhouses which some forty years ago dotted every locality. Forty and fifty years ago there were as many stillhouses in some of our large townships as there now are in the entire county with double the population. We judge that there are now not half dozen distilleries in the county, yet there was a time when there were as many in Haines township alone, with about an equal proportion in some of the other townships, until spots can be pointed out in the valley where there once were distilleries, to the number of perhaps fifteen or eighteen. Now there are only two distilleries in operation in the valley, one at Woodward and one at Coburn. While these spirtitual institutions have thus fast disappeared another class of spiritual institutions, churches, have doubled their number, and are still on the increase. The change in this regard is one to the credit of the valley and county. It is also a fact that we have far less drunkennes than there was forty years ago, less now than then with one half the population, another most gratifying and priceless change for the individual and general good.

Thirty to forty years ago it required from 10 to 15 men with scythes, from three to four weeks to mow and as many more hands to make hay. Now this job is done by one man with team and mower, and one man with a horserake in from two to three days. Harvesting required, on a farm, from three to six men with grain cradles and two hands to each cradle to rake and bind, usually taking from 15 to 20 days to finish a crop; when cut by reapers with hand sickles, it was a common thing to see a dozen or more men and women reaping. Now it is a rare thing to see a cradle, and none know how to reap with the sickle. Now the wheat crop is cut and bound by a machine with a man to drive the team, and three days finishes the job.

Thirty years ago whiskey was taken to all fields where haymaking and harvesting was going on. Now the bottle is not found in any of these places and the work goes on all the same.

Fifty years ago wheat and flour were shipped to market in arks on Penns creek, to Selinsgrove. There was much fun and some hardship connected with arking. There are still men living in the lower end of the valley who engaged in arking and who can tell entertaining experiences of the bright and dark sides of arking. Starting places for arks were at Spring Mills and at the Forks, now Coburn. At the latter place was a ware house which was still to be seen not many years ago, a relic of ye olden time. There were then only two houses at the Forks, Kerstetter's and Evart's. Now there is a thriving town, Coburn, at that point, called into existence since the advent of the railroad.

Forty years ago, and more recently still, all the produce from this valley was tugged by two and four-horse teams to Deerstown, 30 to 35 miles, requiring from two to two and one half days to make a trip in order to get from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat to market. The railroad has entirely revolutionized that and farmers make from two to four trips a day to market, a vast saving of time and expense. What a change!

DEATH OF OUR OLDEST CITIZEN.

William Tobias, of this place, died on last Saturday morning, aged 91 years, 1 month. Mr. Tobias was the oldest man in Potter township, He has resided at Centre Hall, some 20 years, years ago he was a citizen of Haines township. His funeral took place on last Monday at 10 a. m. Rev. Fischer officiating. His wife died about 2 years ago, at an advanced age. He leaves a number of children sons and daughters, to mourn his death. Mr. Tobias was a christian in all his life, and did no one a willful harm, either by word or deed. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He was a staunch Democrat, and has never missed an election, and in the last twenty-five years almost invariably requested the writer to make out his ticket to be certain that there was no deception.

Peace to his ashes.

REV. HENRY WARD BE ECHER ON DANCING.

People ask me frequently, "Do you think there is any harm in dancing?" No, I do not. There is much good in it. "Do you, then, object to dancing parties?" No; in themselves I do not. But where unknit youth, unripe muscle, unsettled and unhardened nerves are put through an excess of excitement, treated with stimulants, fed irregularily and with unwholesome food, surrounded with gayety which is excessive, and which is protracted through hours when they should be asleep, I object not because of the dancing, but because of the dissipation—the dissipation, continued night after night, and week after week through the whole season, it is this I deprecate as as eating out the very life.

A NUISANCE.

"A nuisance," were the words uttered by a lady, and the feelings of most people as they passed through the vestibule and down the steps of the Lutheran church on last Sabbath evening. It has become a habit among some boys and even young men to congregate after services at the door of the above place and "size up," as they say, the people as they pass out. This trouble is not a new one and is practiced at every house of worship in town. We say, don't do it, for it is annoying to the ladies and has become a general nuisance.

OFF TO THE CITY.

This week Mr. J. Witmer Wolf, of the firm of Wolf & Son, is busily engaged in selecting goods in the eastern markets, for their spring opening, which will take place the latter part of next week. Don't be in a hurry to make your purchases, but wait and see the new goods, new styles for spring and summer, and novelties to be opened for the first time in this section. Better goods, better bargains and an immense assortment to select from.

CAPTAIN TOLBERT DEAD.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* of Tuesday, informs its readers that Captain Tolbert, of Nittany, and who well known in Centre and Clinton counties, died suddenly on Saturday last. He must have been about 70 years of age. His son, who lives in the West, was notified of his death. For many years he was Captain of a volunteer company called the "Nittany Blues." The funeral was held on Wednesday.

BUYING BLACK WALNUT TREES FOR SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND.

All along the railroad stations in our valley are noticed piles of walnut logs; and it would seem that about all those trees in this valley are felled. A gentleman who during the winter acted as agent of parties in England, purchased from the farmers of the surrounding country all the black walnut trees he could secure. These were felled and cut into lengths ranging from 6 to 18 feet, which were hewn square and covered with a coat of paint to protect them from the weather. They are then shipped to New York and thence to England by ships, as ballast, where they are used to veneer furniture destined for export to the United States.

The gradual extinction throughout the country of the black walnut trees, which furnishes one of the most valuable varieties of timber produced by our American forests is a strong argument in favor of the general observance of Arbor Day. Had our farmers made a practice of planting a walnut every time they felled a walnut tree for the past twenty years, the product would be more valuable than any crop they have raised. The short sighted policy which has destroyed our forests without making any provisions for a future supply has borne its legitimate fruit in many parts of the country in a resultant scanty rainfall and dried up springs and water courses.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——Knee pants from 25c up to the best. LYON & Co.

——Children's suits, $1.25 to $1.50 and up. LYON & Co.

MILLHEIM'S COUNCIL.

ED. REPORTER:—Since the publication of the annual report of the financial standing, and the statement in the *Journal* that the allegations of "Taxpayer" in the REPORTER were not correct, we herewith furnish the data from the Record of Council showing that the author is either a wilful liar or an ignoramus, as the record shows that in 1879, seven crossings were let for $68, two of which are the reconstructed ones, and where the author now alleges cost nearly $100, but which makes nearly a $100 lie; and the entire expenses for the first year, including attorney's fee of $25 for incorporating were only $183; and for the second year including crossings, $174. Now the annual statement for the past year shows $513, besides a debt of $253, without any improvements or pecuniary benefits to the taxpayers; but this is only a miscalculation and no one has a right to squeal for so large an amount squandered. No wonder there is dissatisfaction, and empty dwellings, and the office has become "thankless" in this borough for the past three years, and that the cry was "turn the rascals out" and that they have about all been turned out. Oh yes, but councils were obliged to pay much larger sums of money for litigations, instigated by "taxpayer." Yes, and the taxpayers (not council) paid it cheerfully, except those who have no regard for the sacredness of the ballot, the solemnity of an oath, or respect for our laws. Now, if the *Journal* or its author can refute any of the above facts, "Taxpayer's" statement is not correct, if not, it stands approved.

***

Millheim, 4-25-'87.

——Men's plow shoes, $1 15, $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 up to the best. LYON & Co.

——The largest stock of dress goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ever brought to Bellefonte. LYON & Co.

——For tricotes, ottomans and canvass cloths in all colors, visit Lyon & Co.

——For black silk and moire and striped velvet to match all colored dress goods, be sure to call on Lyon & Co.

——Calla Lilly flour, none superior. For sale by J. D. Long, Spring Mills.

—— Horse collars from $1 on up at D A. Boozer's harness shop, Centre Hall.

——If we don't soon get a decent walk to the station, we'll think there are moss backs about.

——Mrs. John Raymond, of near Pleasant Gap, is quite ill from cramps in the stomach.

——Twenty-seven persons were killed by Thursday's cyclone in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

——Kerlin's Stone mill store has now opened for business, which will be quite a convenience for the people of that section.

——Mifflin county court, last week, granted all licenses regardless of remonstrances, Judge Bucher holding that such was the law.

——Mr. Harry Schroyer has opened a carpet store in Bellefonte, where a complete line of carpets in all grades, mattings, floor cloths, etc., can be found.

——A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Fits, fits! guaranteed to all having a suit ordered at the Philad. Branch tailoring establishment, under Mr. Jackson, the boss tailor of this state. Samples for goods, and prices low.

——On the 13th, an election was held in Bellefonte for Lt. Colonel and Major of the 5th regiment N. G. P. For the first named position Adjutant Hale, of Bellefonte, received 13 votes, and Capt. Carswell, of Johnstown, 9 votes. For Major, Capt. Mekel, of Bedford, received 12 votes, and Capt. Elder, of Lewistown, 8 votes.

——The people of Selinsgrove are becoming riotous over the water works question. Some of the moss backs would prefer to have the pumps stop and drink canal water than encourage modern enterprise. Turn the hose on them, Lumbard.—Lewisburg *News*.

Moss backs is what they call the fellows who fight water works We have water works and moss backs here too.

EVERYTHING NEW.

Arthur E. Kerlin's new store at the Old Stone Mill is now open—full from cellar to roof—everything new and fresh—prices are low. We guarantee to save you money remember, our expenses are very small—we propose to furnish you good goods, at prices that will convince you that we are saving money for you. The very highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to give us a call.

Respectfully Yours etc.
Arthur E. Kerlin.

N. B.—A. S. Kerlin will be at the store as much as possible to assist his son.

COURT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSTABLES—JUDGE FURST AGAIN OVERSHADOWED.

Court called on Monday, Judge Furst with associates Munson and Smith on the bench. The constables were called and made their returns, and were informed by Judge Furst that their returns would not be complete unless they made examination into violations of the license laws, and informed them that it was the duty of constables to make such examination and ascertain whether the liquor laws were violated and make report accordingly. The report of constable Nolan, of Bellefonte was not accepted because of failure in this regard, and also the reports of other constables, and time given them till two o'clock to make the proper reports.

When constable Kline, of Gregg, whose years of service run back to ancient days, was called, he informed the Judge fearlessly that he had nothing to report and besides did not have time to stay, as he was an employe of the United States government, to carry the mail from Spring Mills to Penn Hall, and had to go home. Thus the President Judge was for the second time overshadowed, once by the associates of Huntingdon, and now by the constable of Gregg who properly takes Uncle Sam to be a bigger man than a State Judge.

Tuesday was taken up by commonwealth cases. One an assault and battery case at Bellefonte. Another was a riot at Snow Shoe. The stranger who played hotel thief at the Brockerhoff house, plead guilty, and got one year in the western penitentiary.

The editor of *Grit* was arrested on Saturday for publishing a libelous article on the Reynolds Pierrepont families. The *Grit* man plead guilty, and sentence was deferred.

The Sprow-Crotzer assault and battery case was settled.

——For summer silks, satin rhadimaes, summer silk and China silk, go to Lyon & Co.

——For all wool cheviot checks and silk mixed cloths, of the best quality, at the lowest price, you will find Lyon & Co., just the place.

——Boy's school suits, $2.50 and up at Lyon & Co.

——Men's working shoes as low as 85c and better goods at slightly higher prices LYON & Co.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Landlord Meyer has been making a few improvements about the hotel property this week. Druggist Murray has been fixing up about his residence and enlarging his lawn. Will Shirk is putting up a new fence, which is quite an improvement on the former institution. His new grocery and meat market is getting in shape and will be opened up in a few days. Mr. Riter has a number of mechanics at work on his property. Masons are at work on the foundation of Geo. Krumbine's house, and commenced on the foundation of Wm. Kurtz's house near the station on Tuesday. Mr J. O. Deininger is pushing the work on one of his unfinished dwellings near the station which he expects to have completed some time this summer. Wm. Wolf is calculating on having the new dwelling on Church street completed for occupancy this summer. Ex-Sheriff Spangler is making some necessary improvements on his property on Church st. and, as was remarked, makes a big noise and and does the most blowing (?) for the amount of work. Suppose he is building an air castle. On the other hand we are told that a number of the prospective buildings about the station *will not be erected* for reasons unknown to us. We hope such is not the case, as every new addition, every new dwelling house and every new establishment in our beautiful little town is a benefit to every one, and should be recognized as such and encouraged by all.

This brings to our mind the houses which would be built in the boro limits if a little common sense and good judgment would prevail where it ought. We know of at least five dwellings which would have gone up in our town this year but were thwarted, for reasons known to every citizen. We have spoken with parties who are anxious to build but owing to the uncertainty of the location of Main street, line leading to the station, they hesitate to build, not knowing whether they will be on the street or not. Is this not a shameful condition of affairs? Is this the way to boom a town and encourage improvements? We say it is about time our people come to their senses in regard to this matter. If we mean to cut off our own prosperity for the sake of gratifying the feelings of a few, we might as well fence 'er up and white wash the whole business. But that won't happen. Ninkampoops will have to get out of the way and the old fogies will have to skedaddle. Centre Hall is growing and will boom anyhow. Reason will supplant folly and Time will remove the few serious obstacles.

DOTS.

Dan. Gentzel, of Gregg, bought two fine horses in Snyder co.

Doc. Allison, of Spring Mills was dipped while fishing, but is not a baptist.

Some farmers at Madisonburg are sowing oats in their grain fields.

Henry Fiedler planted over 100 trees; on the road to his farm in Miles.

Weather this week was fine, but cool, some think more snows are to come.

Pap Smith has now registered 38 snows for this winter.

At Ashland, on Wednesday five men and six mules were suffocated in a mine.

Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, is sick. Perhaps has the pinkeye.

John Cronemiller is appointed P. M. at Houservill.

——Men's suits, $3.75 and up. LYON & Co.

——Harness oil, best quality, at D. A. Boozer's.

—— Ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets in endless variety, at Lyon & Co.

——Buy "Rochester Clothing" at Faubles.

——Brussels Carpets from 55c up to the best velvets. LYON & Co.

— Protect your horse's shoulders from sores and blisters by using good collars only on them. D. A. Boozer keeps a complete assortment and at all prices.

GRIT GETS BIT.

The story published in last Sunday's *Grit*, reflecting on the family of T. B. Reynolds, of Bellefonte, and his son-in-law, Mr. Pierepont, has been a serious venture for the publisher of *Grit*. The story—a false one—was that Mr. Pierepont had a wife and four children in England, and that the lady had arrived at Altoona from England to claim her husband; that Mr. Reynolds, to have the matter hushed, had offered the English wife $20,000 to leave and keep silent. The whole thing was a fabrication. The *Grit* editor went to Bellefonte, wrote up the matter, then flooded the town with dodgers, saying that next Sunday's *Grit* would have an article on "Society in Bellefonte Upset," and of course expected a boom for the issue of *Grit* in Bellefonte and Centre county. When *Grit* got to the agent at Bellefonte on Saturday it was promptly suppressed by the chief of police and the sale stopped on account of the libelous article. When the *Grit* publisher heard of this, he at once took the train for Bellefonte "to see about it." When he reached Bellefonte, an officer at once arrested him. He was brought in court on Tuesday afternoon, plead guilty, and on Wednesday morning was sentenced to six months in the county jail and to pay a fine of $1000. This was quick justice, and the *Grilty* man knew the story was false, he can't complain.

The above sentence was imposed upon Mr. Lamade, the managing editor of *Grit* while the editor, Mr. Rianhard, was put under $5000 bonds for appearance at June argument court to receive sentence on account of illness of Mrs. Rianhard.

LICENSES.

Court has granted 18 licenses and refused 12. Bibby and Ruhl, at Spring Mills, get license. No license will be granted from Spring Mills east. Millheim, Coburn, Aaronsburg and all others at the lower end are refused. Potters Mills is refused. Meyer at Centre Hall and Odenkirk, at Old Fort, are granted. Three in Philipsburg were refused. One saloon in Bellefonte was refused.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

——Mr. H. Kreamer, of the firm of Harper & Kreamer, is at present in the city buying stock.

——Messrs. D.C. Keller and C. D. Runkle, of this place, attended the horse sale at Vicksburg last week, and invested in some fine stock.

——Mr. Edward Royer and Miss Nannie McCormick, both of Potters Mills, will be married in the Sprucetown M. E. church, at half past two o'clock, Thursday, 28th, by Rev. Isaac Heckman, of this place.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most hand some styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

——Mr. John Hefty spent Sunday in Lewisburg. His wife who was visiting her parents at same place for two weeks, returned with him. John says he got tired keeping "bachelor's hall."

——Lewins has a merchant tailoring establishment connected with the Philad. Branch, under the management of one of the best tailors in the state who never makes a miss in a fit if you let him take your measure. Suits made to order on all the latest styles, and at low prices.

——Mrs. Jacob McCool, of Spring Mills, suddenly took ill while sitting in a rocking chair one day last week. She suddenly became unconscious, followed by severe vomiting which came near strangling her, and had not her daughter been with her at the time to render assistance death would have followed.

——Landlord Bibby, of Spring Mills, is boss on a trout catch. On Wednesday he hooked a nice mess out of Penns creek, the measure of some of which ran as follows, 14½, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9 and 8 in. That's pretty good and Mr. Bibby may go up head until we measure rods and trout with him.

—Bellefonte beats any town of its size, or double its size, for telephones. With a population of 3000, it has 104 telephones. Lock Haven with a population of 5800 has 40 telephones. Milton, population 2100, has 32 telephones. Lewisburg, population 3080, has only 13 telephones—only one or two of the business houses have a telephone Sunbury, population 4077, has 25 telephones. Huntingdon, population 4125, has 67 telephones Altoona, population 19710, has 80 telephones. Tyrone, population 2678, has 23 telephones. Bellefonte, in any respect, generally shows more go-aheadativeness than any of her sister towns.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

DIED.

Near Tusseyville, April 19, James, son of Wm. Boal, aged 20 years.

At Centre Hall, on April 23, Wm. Tobias, aged 90 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

At Lock Haven, April 22, Emma Jane, daughter of Charles and Mary Beck, aged 6 years and 25 days.

On the 21st inst, at her residence in Penn township, Mrs. Annie Smith, aged 84 years, 9 months and 10 days.

On the 26th inst., at his residence in Penn twp., Mr. Elias Musser, aged 56 years.

At Tusseyville, April 22, Mr. Frank Wessel, aged 72 years and 25 days.

LETTING.

Bids will be received until May 7th, for constructing a cistern—all complete—at the roller mill. Job to be guaranteed. For particulars apply to KURTZ & SON.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John N Dunkle, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
20ap6 Farmers Mills, Adm'r.

THOMPSON'S

Our new cutter has proven what we predicted—first-class.

We forgot to mention that the old hands, who were here before the firm dissolved, are still with us. From experience you have found them to be second to none. As half is in the making of the garment, we think this is another big reason why you should try us.

Since our last writing we have received more goods suitable for Spring and Summer wear, which for nobbiness and style can't be beat.

We desire to call your special attention to our large and complete line of trimmings.

All who have seen our silk and stiff hats seem much pleased with them, both as to shape and price.

Latest styles in collars, just out April 1st, we have already in stock.

Keep your eye on this space.

S. U. THOMPSON.

Next door south of post-office.

SCHROYER'S

CARPET STORE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Mr. Harry Schroyer, late of J. A. Harper & Co's. store, has opened a store on Bishop St., where he has for sale the finest line of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, OILCLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

ever exhibited in Bellefonte. He invites an inspection of these beautiful goods, which will challenge competition in quality and price with any to be found in the cities.

——O——

He also makes a specialty of

CARPET CLEANING.

Having the sole right for Centre county to use the best process known.

——O——

HARRY SCHROYER.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2, 1887, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. xa27 JAS. B. McCLURE, Sec'y.

S. A LIST,

LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newpapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 1023m

Philadelphia, April 27.—No. 2 red wheat, 93, No. 1 Pa red 97. Corn, 50. Oats, 38.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	22	Eggs	10
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

Spring Mills, Mar. 30.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 20; eggs 12; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 4 to 5; Cloverseed 5 to 8c lb. Cream 20. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,